CONSULT YOUR CONSCIENCE BEFORE YOU CLAIM EXEMPTION

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

HOME EDITION

VOLUME LXXVI.—NO. 182. C. [COPYRIGHT, 1917, BY THE TRIBUNE COMPANY.] TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1917.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO PAGES CONTAINED IN TWO SECTIONS—SECTION ONE. * PRICE TWO CENTS.

NO PEACE TERMS NOW: BALFOUR

MEN ON EXEMPT BOARDS MUST SERVE, U.S. SAYS

Those Who Refuse to Act Threatened with Jail.

On the eve of the actual work of selecting the first national army under the draft, Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder yesterday in Washington issued orders to all governors not to accept any more resignations of members of local exemption boards except in the most extreme cases.

The ruling, prompted, it is understood, by the resignations of Dr. Raoul R. Haas and Walter A. Amberg from board No. 42, in Chicago, directs the turning over of all recalcitrant board members to the department of justice for prosecution under section 6 of the draft law.

The penalty provided, where the prosecution is not handled by the military authorities, is not to exceed one year in prison.

CASE UP TO GOVERNOR.

In case the offending board members are subject to military discipline any sentence the military authorities may impose will stand.

In the case of Dr. Haas and Mr. Amberg the provost marshal makes it plain that it is up to Gov. Lowden of Illinois to indicate what steps the federal authorities should take. If the governor approves their resignation it probably will be accepted in Washington. If the governor is not satisfied, however, that their explanations make a valid case then by refusing to approve them the two board members will be subject to prosecution if they still refuse to serve.

NOW UP TO LOWDEN.

Up to a late hour Gov. Lowden had not acted on the resignations. It was gossiped in Springfield that he might not approve them and would instruct Haas and Amberg they would have to serve.

Both men originally sent their resignations to Provost Marshal Crowder, and he refused to accept them. They then sent their "unconditional" resignations to Gov. Lowden, declaring they could not send American boys to the trenches when so many aliens in their district were not affected by the draft.

Gen. Crowder would make no comment yesterday on the Chicago cases, but the fact that he already has refused to accept their resignations, is regarded in Washington as a clear indication that he does not consider their reason for failure to serve as "valid, substantial, and controlling."

SECTION 6.

The section of the law under which exemption board members may be prosecuted for failure to serve follows:

"Any person charged as herein provided with the duty of carrying into effect any of the provisions of this act who shall fail or neglect to perform such duty shall, if not subject to military law, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or, if subject to military law, shall be tried by court martial and suffer such punishment as a court martial may direct."

The text of Gen. Crowder's order was read to Dr. Haas last night. He said he would talk the matter over with Mr. Amberg before making a statement.

SOME DISTRICTS READY.

All of the Chicago boards have received their official lists from Washington and will be ready for the official examinations the latter part of this week. One or two boards, delayed by failure of the authorities to get the lists to them until yesterday morning, may not begin the official examinations before next Monday.

Some of the boards will begin this task tomorrow morning. District No. 1, of which John Barton Payne is chairman, has everything set for the first quota of 114 of those to be examined to report tomorrow morning in the headquarters, 1400 First National Bank building. The second class of 114 will be examined on Thursday and the last class on Friday.

Board No. 46, with headquarters at Henrotin Memorial hospital, also will begin the examinations tomorrow morning. Some thirty men whose business called them out of the city already have been examined. Ellis Coleman Williams, 2037 Bedgwick street, carries No. 258 in this district. Dr. James B. Herrick, chairman of this board, says 25 per cent of the registrants are aliens and he doubts if they will be able to secure the fighting quota of 394 men out of the first 788 called for examination.

Maj. B. M. Chiperfield of Canton, who has been designated by Provost Marshal Crowder to act as legal adviser to the Chicago districts, notified Chief Clerk Egan of the election board that he would be on the job Wednesday morning.

HUNT SLACKERS!

A dispatch to "The Tribune" last night, published on page 9, announces that the attorney general had information that thousands of young men of conscription age throughout the country had failed to register and that these were to be hunted out and forced to register. In many cases these men will be prosecuted. It is said Chicago contains a large number of these slackers.

PREDICT SENATE WILL PASS BILL OF PROHIBITION

'Dry' Men Claim They Have Seventy Votes for the Measure.

(By a Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., July 30.—[Special.]—"A vote for the amendment now pending will help to realise the dream of Abraham Lincoln," Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas told the senate today in the opening speech on his resolution proposing a constitutional amendment for nationwide prohibition.

"Speaking of the liquor question, Lincoln said," continued Senator Sheppard. "'The liquor traffic is a cancer in society, eating the vitals and threatening destruction. There must be no attempts to regulate the cancer. It must be eradicated. Slavery is abolished. The next question should be the overthrow of the legalized liquor traffic.'"

The Sheppard resolution must be voted on at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Senator Sheppard and other prohibition leaders in the senate are confident that it will be adopted by more than the necessary two-thirds majority.

Raises State Right Issue.

Senator Underwood of Alabama opposed the resolution today on the ground that it is an invasion of the rights of the states to settle such questions for themselves.

He argued also that twelve states of the union among those which probably are opposed to prohibition have a greater population than the other thirty-six, and to force prohibition on them by a constitutional amendment would work a great injustice to the majority of the people in the country.

Expect Support of Seventy.

Senators Sheppard and Curtis have polled the senate and expect about seventy senators to vote for the prohibition resolution. Sixty-four votes are enough to adopt the resolution. A number of senators will be absent when the rolls called on the final adoption, but the prohibitionists will see to it that their forces are present.

The principal fight over the prohibition resolution will be the proposition to amend it so as to demand the resubmittal of the amendment after the lapse of six years. If that amendment is agreed to a number of senators who would not do so without it will vote for the resolution.

Evils Pointed Out.

Senator Sheppard read into the record quotations from many persons of prominence and organizations to show that intoxicating liquors are detrimental to mankind.

Turning to the criticism that the federal government has no right to force prohibition upon a state, Senator Sheppard said:

"No state has a right to harbor a traffic that is a menace and a disgrace to the republic. If the liquor traffic is to be eradicated the aid of the federal government must be invoked. The partnership of the liquor traffic and the federal government is one of the most frightful heritages of the civil war."

THE WEATHER.

TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1917.

Sunrise, 4:42; sunset, 7:10. Moon sets at 2:57 a. m. Wednesday.

Chicago and vicinity—Generally fair and not quite so warm Tuesday, probably followed by thunder showers Tuesday night or Wednesday; cooler Wednesday; moderate, variable winds.

Illinois—Generally fair, with continued high temperature Tuesday, except slightly cooler in extreme northeast portion.

TRIBUNE BAROMETER.

TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO. [Last 24 hours.]

Maximum, 3 p. m. 98
Minimum, 5 a. m. 78

2 a. m.	80	11 a. m.	90	7 p. m.	90
4 a. m.	79	Noon	93	8 p. m.	91
5 a. m.	78	1 p. m.	95	9 p. m.	89
6 a. m.	80	2 p. m.	97	10 p. m.	86
7 a. m.	81	3 p. m.	98	11 p. m.	85
8 a. m.	84	4 p. m.	98	Midnight	83
9 a. m.	86	5 p. m.	98	1 a. m.	82
10 a. m.	89	6 p. m.	97	2 a. m.	81

Mean temperature up to 7 p. m., 88; normal for the day, 73. Deficiency since Jan. 1, 249.

Precipitation for 24 hours to 7 p. m., 0.

Deficiency since Jan. 1, 4.30 inches.

Wind, S. W.; maximum velocity, 25 miles an hour at 8:06 p. m.

WILSON WINS FIGHT FOR HOOVER

GAINS CONSENT OF SENATE TO ONE MAN RULE

Conferees Accept Plan as It Stood in House Bill.

(By a Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., July 30.—[Special.]—President Wilson today won his fight for a single food administrator instead of a board of three administrators, as provided in the food control bill passed by the senate.

The senate and house conferees agreed to accept the house provision for a single administrator. He will not be subject to confirmation by the senate.

Of the seven senators on the conference committee the four who voted to accept the house provision were Chamberlain, Smith of South Carolina, Democrats, and Kenyon and Warren, Republicans.

The three who voted against it were Senators Gore and Smith of Georgia, Democrats, and Page, Republican.

ONE DISPUTE REMAINS.

There remains still in dispute only a single item in the bill, the senate amendment providing for a joint committee of congress on expenditures for the war, which is opposed by President Wilson. In the end it is believed the president will have his way.

Threats have already begun to go the rounds of the capitol that a filibuster will be forthcoming in the senate against the conference report if it is made to the senate without the provision for the food board or the committee on expenditures for the war.

GORE THREATENS FIGHT.

Senator Gore, chairman of the committee on agriculture, who has been opposed to the bill from its conception, said after the meeting of the conferees this evening:

"When the senators voted for a board of food administrators they voted as senators. They had not yet heard from the other end of Pennsylvania avenue."

With Senator Gore will be Senator Reed of Missouri, who is violently opposed to Herbert C. Hoover, chosen by the president as food administrator, and others who have opposed the bill.

WILSON ACTS PERSONALLY.

The senate conferees did not yield on the food administration board until after the president today had called in and talked to Senator Chamberlain, who has had charge of the food control bill in the senate. Senator Chamberlain came away convinced that the president was earnest in his opposition not only to the food board but also to the committee on expenditures for the war. He believes that both will handicap the government in the conduct of the war.

In agreeing to strike out the board of food administration the conferees inserted a provision which is in a way a compromise. They provided for a board of three men to be appointed by the president, one of whom shall be a president of an agricultural college, to administer that section of the bill which provides for a minimum price of $2 a bushel for wheat next year's crop.

President Wilson saw Representative Lever, chairman of house committee on agriculture, today also and reiterated to him his opposition to the committee on expenditures for the war.

First Accepted in Draft; Calls It Honor to Serve

Washington, D. C., July 30.—[Special.]—To Henry Chapman Gilbert, a Washington youth of 21 years, goes the honor of being the first of the 10,000,000 registered Americans to be accepted for military service under the new law. Gilbert was accepted today as "100 per cent" perfect.

He waived all exemption opportunities, and the youth was ordered by Provost Marshal General Crowder to report tomorrow morning at Washington barracks, where he will be taken into the regular army at once.

Gilbert's father, in an affidavit filed with the local exemption board, said his son's waiving of all exemption opportunities had his "unqualified approval" and that he esteemed it "a great honor that my son should be selected as the first member of the new selective army of the United States to make the world safe for democracy."

THOUSANDS RIOT AT OAK ST. FOR RIGHT TO BATHE

'Gold Coast' Echoes to Assault by the Proletariat.

Several thousand proletarians of the Twenty-first and nearby wards rose against the Lincoln park board and the patricians of Lake Shore drive last night for the right to lave their weary feet and cool their perspiring persons in the waters of Oak street beach. When the Roman rabble had ceased to yell and fight with the police and clog up the drive and laugh themselves hoarse at the antics of policemen trying to snare nymphs and fauns, three young women and five men had been arrested. And the proletariat still swam.

Lieut. Ogden T. McClurg, 999 Lake Shore drive, clad in his uniform of the naval reserve, was one of the objects of attack when the crowd conceived him to be their enemy. He was chased by a contingent of the crowd, who followed his automobile and made him the target of epithets.

Will Make Test Fight.

Late in the night Dorsey Crowe, late candidate for alderman of the ward, was busy as a cranberry merchant giving bonds for the prisoners. He announced that Charles E. Erbstein had been retained to defend those arrested, and that once for all the right of the people to use the Oak street beach will be settled in the courts.

These were arrested: Georgia Seaman, 112 East Erie street; Ward Rosen, 19 West Huron street; Ralph Pond, 868 Cass street; Oscar Haberman, 717 North State street; Stephen Sanfilippo, 810 Milton avenue; Albert Genberg, 4823 Calumet avenue, and Ernest Bauer, 217 West Elm street. All were booked in the Chicago avenue police station under Lincoln park ordinances.

Bathers Ordered Out.

The trouble began early in the evening. A crowd, variously estimated at from 3,000 to 5,000 persons, gathered on the strip of park fronting the lake. Soon there came a crew of bathers said to number about 150 girls and some fifteen children. Lincoln Park Policeman Charles Kiefer ordered them out of the water, whereupon they replied with jeers. Kiefer called for help from the Hudson avenue station.

A patrol wagon load of policemen responded and all advanced to the water's edge and commanded the bathers to come ashore. They did not. Then one policeman removed his coat and waded out. He managed to seize one of the bathers and drag him ashore.

This was the signal for a riot. The spectators closed in on the police, battering two or three of them.

The crowd surged about the police, hampering their movements and howling threats against the police and the "Gold coast."

"Nine out of ten houses are closed on the drive," yelled one. "What's the idea we can't get cool," yelled others. "Tell with the millionaires," came from more of them.

Another Battle Staged.

The patrol with the prisoners drove away. But, lo, it no more than passed out of sight than another crew of bathers burst upon the beach at another point and hooted at the park police. Another patrol came and another fight ensued before these last could be chased out of the water. When this wagon departed there was another rush for the water at still another point. And thus the "whipsawing" kept up until a late hour.

Those in the crowd accused the police of undue violence, of striking girls in bathing costumes, and of roughly handling little children. The three girls were taken to the station in their bathing costumes and locked up for several hours.

Busy with Petitions.

Those circulating petitions demanding the privilege of bathing at Oak street, Waveland, and Cornelia beaches, reported yesterday that hundreds of signers have been added. There can be no action, however, until a week from tomorrow, when the Lincoln park board meets.

In the meantime park board officials said there would be no bathing at the two places on account of insanitary and unsafe conditions.

Hell at Waukegan on Its Hottest Day, 102

Waukegan, Ill., July 30.—[Special.]—John Hell registered at the Genesee hotel this afternoon, giving his address as Pittsburgh. This was the hottest day of the season in Waukegan, and as Hell registered the thermometer showed 102 on the desk.

MAKE HIM SHOW HIS CARDS

[Copyright: 1917: By John T. McCutcheon.]

RUSSIAN ROUT NO VICTORY DUE TO GERMAN ARMS

PETROGRAD, via London, July 30.—An official communication issued today strongly repudiates recent claims made in German wireless dispatches that the rout of the Russians on the southwest Russian front was due to a German thrust which the British, French, and Russian authorities were powerless to prevent.

"Who does not know," says the communication, "that the Russian retirement is to be explained by the instability of the Russian army, due to a combination of recent events and not, as the Germans allege, to operations according to the plan made by the German troops?

"In the persistent repetition of the same allegation is clearly revealed the German yearning to inculcate mistrust among the entente countries and arouse the peoples against their respective governments. Is it necessary to repeat hundreds of times that the true significance of this German provocative activity was long since found out, and that all efforts to violate the integrity of Russia's entente with her allies are absolutely hopeless?"

THE WAR

Roumanians capture six villages in advance between Casin and Putna valleys.

Germans penetrate Russian territory east of Zbrocz.

Berlin reports lessening of enemy's artillery activity on west front.

C. W. Burt, Son of Chicago Lumberman, Dies in Auto

Lima, O., July 30.—[Special.]—C. W. Burt, son of a wealthy lumberman of Chicago, died suddenly here today while en route to Detroit in an automobile.

BOMBS ROLL OUT, AND PASSENGERS ON TRAIN TRY TO

In plain view of a passenger coach load of north shore citizens Walter Fleming of Chicago yesterday took a seat carrying 100 bombs in bags. One of the bags came undone and the bombs escaped.

Only the speed of the train and the fact that the windows were too small to permit of the passage of two persons at once kept most of the citizens from leaping out and being assimilated with the fleeting landscape.

Over Lake Forest and other suburbs the report spread that a dread anarchist was on his way to blow up Fort Sheridan and the Great Lakes station.

But no! Mr. Fleming was only delivering the bombs to Fort Sheridan for the use of the men in training, the order for the explosives being one of the hurryup sort. So the scare was all for nothing.

11 of 21 Pass for Draft Army; 10 Claim Exempt

New York, July 30.—[Special.]—Physical examinations of candidates for the first conscript army were begun in New York City today by exemption board 145, with headquarters in the college of the city of New York.

Twenty-one men were examined and eleven were passed by the doctors.

Only one of the eleven—Joseph Edward Stillman, 22, a medical student, of 680 St. Nicholas avenue, said he would not claim exemption.

Flivver Knocks Engine from Tracks and Chugs On

Pueblo, Colo., July 30.—[Special.]—A measly looking five passenger Ford automobile yesterday knocked a Penrose railroad locomotive from the tracks at a point about fifteen miles west of Pueblo. The automobile, beyond a broken windshield and battered front, was not seriously damaged. Miss Edna Hawks, a Pueblo school teacher, was slightly injured.

GERMAN FOOD PRICES SOAR

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30.—Information concerning food costs in Germany, received today at the office of the food administration, shows that many edibles, particularly those containing fats, are selling at almost prohibitive prices. Fat for frying is bringing more than $4 a pound. Goose fat is sold at $5.36 a pound.

Fowls generally are high. Fresh fowls bring $1.01 a pound; larded goose breast, $2.68; salt goose legs, 94 cents; young country laying hens, $3.32 each; well fed geese, $11.00@19.00 each.

The egg ration at Hamburg for one week was one egg for each person. Horses are in great demand for food, and horse flesh sells at from 53 to 80 cents a pound. Rabbits are sold at $2 each. Cheese is quoted at from 30 to 82 cents a pound.

TOMATOES CHEAP TODAY, SO GET IN AND BUY

Attention, housewives! Tomatoes! Charge!

South Water street is going to be flooded, inundated, submerged, and smothered with luscious ripe tomatoes today, says Edward G. Davies, representative of several shipping associations.

"Flats" of twenty-two pounds, practically a half bushel, will be selling today for from 35 to 40 cents at the most, he says. If you buy them of your grocer and you have to pay 300 per cent profit—kick!

The reason for the flood of tomatoes is the abnormally hot spell. They are ripening fast. Yesterday merchants were retailing baskets of tomatoes for 20 and 25 cents which today can be bought for 7½ cents, says Mr. Davies.

Cucumbers, which a little time ago brought 15 cents each, retailed for 5 cents last week and are now so plentiful that they have almost become "penny goods." Prices of many other vegetables are going to smash fast.

SAYS GERMANY MUST REFORM WHOLE POLICY

Urges Return to the Ideas It Held Before Bismarck.

(By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.)

LONDON, July 30.—Arthur J. Balfour, foreign minister, tonight informed Germany the course she must pursue to restore peace to the world and replace herself in the circle of the family of friendly nations of the world. He was delivering an address in the house of commons.

"Germany must work out her salvation," Mr. Balfour said. "You do not mend matters by imposing a constitution, even if you have the power. Nations must make their scheme of liberty for themselves, according to their own ideas, and based on their history, character, and hopes.

MUST LOSE PRESENT IDEA.

"But if it is true that the great power of German imperialism is still depending upon the belief—the belief driven into the German nation by the wars of 1866 and 1870—that only under the imperial system can Germany be great, powerful, and rich, then, if experience shows that the imperialistic system can produce not merely a triumph one time but inevitably lead to corresponding disaster, [illegible] found such powerful expression in Germany in 1848 and which dominated all German teachers for more than a generation before the Bismarckian domination, will revive with new luster and new strength.

"Then Germany, with all her powers of organization and all her inherited cultivation, will be added to those nations which, before the war, could hardly conceive how a universal war of this sort could be deliberately provoked in order to further the commercial or political interests of any single community.

MAY BE LONG DEFERRED.

"When Germany has come to the level of the United States and Great Britain in that respect, we may hope that one of the great disturbers of the peace will forever be eliminated.

"I do not know who will venture to say for a moment that, looking at the internal condition of Germany, as far as we are allowed to see it at the present time, the ideas of which I have been speaking will really grow in such fashion as to raise legitimate hopes that in our lifetime we shall see that established.

"But I am sure that, if it is not established, the security of Europe will not be established either."

WAR AIMS OF BRITAIN.

Mr. Balfour also discussed to some extent the war aims of Great Britain. He did not declare the nation's policy, feeling that it would not be a wise course, but he talked of Austria, of the French, and Alsace-Lorraine, and of other interesting problems.

Mr. Balfour said that when every ministerial statement was treated as a pledge it was dangerous to accede to requests for definite announcements.

With respect to the Jugoslav and Austrian question, Mr. Balfour said, it was impossible to foretell the position in which the world would find itself when these problems came to be decided, and he would be doing a very ill service to the country were he to attempt to define the position now. The government believed that the nationalities composing that heterogeneous state should be allowed to develop along their own lines and to carry on their civilization in their own way.

NO SELFISH PURPOSE.

"As everybody knows," continued Mr. Balfour, "we first entered the war to defend Belgium and prevent France from being crushed before our eyes. Nobody with the smallest knowledge of the facts supposed that Sir Edward Gray, [formerly foreign secretary] and the government, of which he was a member when he made the fateful declaration on Aug. 3, 1914, made it with the smallest thought of the great problems which the course of the war has opened up.

"We did not enter the war for any selfish purpose, certainly not for imperialist aims or to get indemnities. Our purposes were completely unselfish; therefore, we stood in a different position from any of our allies. We hoped to see Europe freer and more stable."

If France asked it, he failed to see how Great Britain could refrain from going on to assist her until she got back to the position which existed before the attack engineered against her by Bismarck in

1871—namely: that "she obtain restoration of that of which she was violently robbed more than forty years ago."

France Fights for Life.

Mr. Balfour expressed an opinion which was simply his own when he said that if France asked for Alsace-Lorraine Great Britain should support her, but he declared that France was not fighting for Alsace-Lorraine alone; she was fighting for her very existence. The questions the house had discussed were occupying the attention of the whole civilised world almost to the exclusion of every other subject.

As to the democratisation of Germany, the secretary said it had been hoped that autocracy would give place to parliamentary institutions as they are understood, but nobody was foolish enough to suppose that it would be possible to impose on Germany a constitution made outside of Germany.

Until Germany was either made powerless or free he did not think the peace of Europe could be secured. The fight must go on, for if this war ended with a German peace that would only be a prelude to a new European war. If the peace was to be one that England and America, which had no interest on the continent, could approve, then it would lead to a permanent settlement, which would in turn conduce to that great understanding of the nations which would give Europe a security it had never known before.

Bryce Starts Discussion.

Mr. Balfour's discussion was brought on by John Annan Bryce, Liberal, who referred to the recent statement of Lord Robert Cecil, minister of blockade, that the dismemberment of Austria was not one of Great Britain's war aims. Mr. Bryce said the statement would create difficulties because Great Britain's engagements with her allies could not be continued if the Austrian empire was to be maintained.

Italy, on the strength of these engagements, Mr. Bryce said, would not be content merely with a rearrangement of the Trentino region.

Noel Buxton said an unfortunate impression had got abroad in Europe as a result of speeches in the house of commons last week that Great Britain favored a policy of annexation, but would not define her aims.

BRITISH CRUISER TORPEDOED; 38 OF ITS CREW KILLED

LONDON, July 30.—The British cruiser Ariadne, of 11,000 tons, has been torpedoed and sunk, according to an official statement issued today by the British admiralty.

Thirty-eight members of the Ariadne's crew were killed by the explosion. All the other sailors were saved.

The Ariadne was an old British cruiser, having been built in 1896. It was 450 feet long, 69 feet beam, and had a maximum draft of 27½ feet. Its complement consisted of 677 officers and men. The Ariadne carried sixteen six inch guns, twelve twelve pounders, and a number of smaller guns. It also was equipped with two submerged eighteen inch torpedo tubes.

Russian Ambassador to Meet Commission Here

The Russian commission to the United States will arrive in Chicago on Friday morning and will be met by Ambassador Boris A. Bakhmatieff, it was announced yesterday. The program includes banquets, a visit to the stock yards, the Great Lakes Naval Training school, and a ride through the parks. An invitation has been accepted by the commission to review the national army day parade next Saturday.

From Chicago the commission will go to the Pacific coast. The members are in America seeking financial and moral support for the new Russian government.

Secrecy Guards Report on Gemmill-Cermak Row

Secrecy surrounds the report dealing with allegations of graft by Judge William N. Gemmill in the office of Chief Municipal Bailiff Anton J. Cermak, which was filed with Chief Justice Harry Olson Saturday.

"I cannot discuss the report," said the chief justice, "until I have made certain investigations on my own accord. In its present aspect some things in the report strike me as libelous unless the evidence on which they are based is stronger than it seems to be."

The report will be placed before the Municipal judges as soon as those on a vacation now have returned.

Texas Governor Answers by Calling Extra Session

Austin, Tex., July 30.—Gov. James E. Ferguson tonight issued a call for a special session of the Texas legislature to convene Wednesday, Aug. 1, for the purpose of making additional appropriations for the maintenance of the University of Texas for the next two fiscal years ending Aug. 31, 1919. This is the governor's answer to the call by Speaker F. O. Fuller last Friday for a special session to consider impeaching the governor.

The Chicago Advertising Score

In the week ending July 29th, 1917, Chicago newspapers published the following number of columns of advertising: (The measurement is on the uniform basis of 300 agate lines per column. Figures from the Washington Press, an independent audit bureau.)

Morning and Sunday Papers

The Tribune....	778.74 columns
The Herald.....	333.60 columns
The Examiner..	288.92 columns
Total, 3 morning and Sunday papers	1,401.26 columns

Evening Papers

The Daily News.	651.62 columns
The Journal.....	259.52 columns
The Post.....	188.23 columns
The American..	162.10 columns
Total, 4 evening papers	1,261.67 columns

Advertisements printed in other papers not accepted by The Tribune..31.621 columns

The Tribune led for the week, printing more advertising than the other morning papers combined, 19% more than the first evening paper and more than the second, third and fourth evening papers combined.

GERMAN TRICK, CAPITAL VIEW ON PEACE TALK

Hope to Split Up Allies; Teutons Eager to Get Entente Terms.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., July 30.—[Special.]—The state department looks upon the utterance of Dr. George Michaelis, the German imperial chancellor, and of Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, with considerable suspicion and as a game to split the allies. It is declared the central powers calculated to revive the peace discussion and to force the entente powers and America to state their irreducible peace terms.

Officials who have analyzed the two utterances stated today that they saw nothing new in them, no concessions, except now the German chancellor does not reiterate the German charge concerning who started the war, "showing a certain amount of education," and his neglect to throw the opprobrium of responsibility for the war upon the allies was taken here as the first slight concession by Germany.

Victory Gives Occasion.

The administration was not surprised by the statements of the German and Austrian governments. It was said to be a rule, especially with Germany, to take advantage of any great advance or victory, such as German armies are now prosecuting at Russia's expense, to renew peace agitations.

More significance was discerned in the present instance, however, officials asserting their belief that it was no accident that the statements followed so soon after the Ersberger incident and the reichstag resolution. They added that the statements were in line also with the declarations of the Amos Pinchot-Hillquit propagandas in America.

For Effect on U. S.

The fresh utterances of the central powers were said to constitute a new attempt to affect popular opinion in the allied countries and in America; in this country, it was thought, Chancellor Michaelis sought to take advantage of the calling out of the draft army and in the allied countries of minor peace agitations and labor situations.

The view was also expressed in administration circles that in addition to sowing dissensions in allied countries, with Russia particularly in view, the German chancellor and the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister spoke for effect upon their own peoples as well. The chancellor, it was said, desired not only to impress Austria-Hungary, where there is a strong peace movement, but also the reichstag.

Truce Would Aid Teutons.

It was remarked that both the chancellor and the Vienna foreign minister avoided the vital question of Belgium. There never yet has been an official German declaration that the imperial government intends to give up Belgium, but there have been many inspired statements from German sources that Germany plans the partitioning of Belgium between her two racial elements, granting autonomy to each, and also erecting conditions which would make Belgium economically dependent upon Germany.

Everybody realizes, it was said, that Germany wants a truce, but that the allies are unwilling to allow, in the knowledge that it would only afford Germany a respite in which she would be enabled to recover her breath and replenish her stores for the resumption of the war.

Won't Start Parley.

It was considered decidedly improbable at the state department that this government would transmit to the reichstag the communication sent to the department by the American Union against Militarism, which in many respects parallels the reichstag resolution on peace terms. No apprehension was felt, either, that any effort would be made by private interests here to communicate directly with the German government, as to do so would bring the persons participating under the liability of the Logan act, which prescribes heavy penalties for such interference between the United States and other nations.

Charges Not Discussed.

At allied embassies no surprise was expressed at anything in the Michaelis and Czernin utterances. Neither at the state department nor at the embassies was it possible to secure any confirmation of the charges made by Michaelis concerning alleged French designs upon territory other than Alsace-Lorraine. It was believed this portion of the chancellor's remarks would be appropriately dealt with by the French ministry.

It was declared, however, that the allies are resolved never to permit the central powers to have peace until occupied France, Belgium, Luxemburg, Russia, and Serbia are restored, and Austria is dismembered upon nationalistic lines. England, it was stated, is not so irrevocably committed to the retention of Germany's African colonies as to exclude the possibility of their being restored, in part if not in whole, to Germany.

Might Restore Colonies.

It is recognized, it was said in a diplomatic quarter, that Germany has an annual surplus of population, and that the best practical solution of this problem, having in view the future peace in Europe, is the possession of colonies.

All the entente powers are determined, however, that the central empires shall pay for the destruction they have wrought upon allied territories, and that peace is impossible until guarantees shall have been obtained that France, Belgium, and Serbia shall be indemnified.

The hope was also expressed that opinion in the United States appreciates the necessity of such a peace as the allies are fixed in their resolve to impose upon Germany and Austria. No other preventive of a succession of wars in Europe is possible, it was declared, than to destroy the war making power in Germany and to make Germany compensate the victims of her aggression and wanton destruction.

Difference of Opinion.

The discussion of peace possibilities by the central powers' leaders was received by senators with considerable difference of opinion as to what was meant and as to what might be its results.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts gave it as his opinion that the discussion of such peace terms as indicated in the statements from Berlin and Vienna was "put out with a purpose to divide if possible sentiment in the United States and countries of the allies."

"A peace on any such terms," Senator Lodge said, "would be in effect peace for Germany on victorious terms—not such terms as they had hoped for, of course, but nevertheless they would be regarded as victorious terms. Such a peace would result in the world's remaining an armed camp for years, at any rate until the next war had come and been fought out.

"My opinion is that the German government does not want to face another winter of war and will do all it can to bring about a peace on its own terms."

I Told You So—Lewis.

Senator Lewis of Illinois said:

"I am gratified that the opinion I expressed some days ago to the effect that the German chancellor's address was a bid for peace and was intended so as a bid in particular to the United States has been borne out by the facts.

"Whether this effect on the part of Berlin and Germany to bring about peace, or at any rate the discussion of it, is successful remains to be seen."

Senator Smith of Georgia said that he believed Germany is face to face with industrial collapse and that undoubtedly the German government is striving to bring about a peace that would be as favorable as possible.

Voice from the Wilderness.

"Like a voice from the wilderness," was the comment of Senator Smith of Michigan. "If there is to be a discussion of peace terms eventually, then why not now? Why wait until a million more men have been killed?

"I believe that the entrance of the United States into the war and the fact that the country is determined to carry on the war to a successful conclusion has brought the Germans to the belief that they must obtain peace before it is too late."

Lansing's Speech Cited.

Everywhere the speech of Secretary of State Lansing at Madison barracks, N. Y., although spoken in advance of the publication of the Czernin and Michaelis statements, was taken as a complete answer to them. The greatest satisfaction was expressed in entente circles at both the content and the tone of the secretary's declaration.

PRESS BOLSTERS GERMAN HOPES

STOCKHOLM, July 30.—With the seventh war loan approaching, the German press seldom has been more cleverly controlled for the purpose of inflating popular optimism than today.

Carefully sifted American news is being fed to the public to substantiate the theory that the United States cannot become a decisive military factor and that the war will be over before America is ready to take the field in force.

The German press bristles with such headlines as "Conflict Danger Between Wilson and Congress," on the strength of an agreeably colored dispatch purporting that "Wilson's pose of dictatorship led to a conflict with the senate and that the fight probably would result in a delay of war legislation."

The alleged controversy over the relative merits of wooden and steel ships also kindles hopes in Teuton breasts.

The Germans are not only managing to extract optimism from American news but also from English news. The neutral and the English press are being microscopically scanned for clews to the effect of the submarine warfare on England, and much pleasing material is offered to the reading public in consequence.

The effect of unfavorable news from Russia on American public opinion is being closely watched for in Germany. With few exceptions the Germans are leaping to the conclusion that the foreshadowed Russian disintegration will act as a brake on America's participation in the war.

MADDEN DELAYS BIG "PORK" BILL

Washington, D. C., July 30.—[Special.]—Representative Madden of Illinois, Republican, aided by Representative London of New York, Socialist, today kept the $26,000,000 rivers and harbors pork bill from going to conference.

Shortly after the house met Chairman Small of the rivers and harbors committee asked unanimous consent to send the bill to conference. Representative Madden immediately objected. After a short discussion with administration leaders Chairman Small had the rules committee bring in a special rule to send the bill to conference.

The house was about to adopt the rule over the protests of Representative Madden when Representative London made a point of no quorum. Seeing that it was useless to attempt to get a quorum of the house together Majority Leader Kitchin moved an adjournment.

Indian Hill Postal Station.

Postmaster A. M. Kloepfer of Winnetka announced yesterday that he had been authorized to open a postal substation in Indian Hill Inn in the southwest part of Winnetka. The new station will be in service tomorrow.

Teutons Seeking to Delay American War Preparations by Peace Talk, London View

LONDON, July 30.—Statements by Dr. Michaelis, German chancellor, and Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, regarded here as obviously made in collusion, dominate the news columns of the morning papers.

They are generally treated editorially as a sign of weakness, while the absence of reference to the future of Belgium and Serbia is considered to exclude all credence in the desire for peace by understanding.

Austro-German peace talk, unless accompanied by an undertaking to evacuate and restore conquered territories, is declared merely to be aimed at delaying America's preparations for war.

French Charges Too Thin.

Herr Michaelis' accusations against France are dismissed by some commentators as best left for refutation by French allies, but discussed by others, one of which says the story is too thin even for the Germans to believe.

The Daily News, however, maintains that although the chancellor's statements are valueless as evidence, they cannot be left unanswered, and insists that a statement of war aims to be formulated at the coming conference of allies must constitute an explicit disavowal of all thought of conquest for conquest's sake.

The paper denounces the "ignorance or the folly of Sir Edward Carson's threat to drive Germany behind the Rhine," which, it says, has given Herr Michaelis a weapon which he was swift to use.

"It is in the power of the allies to render the weapon innocuous, even turning it against himself," the News says, "but the repudiation of his charge must come quickly and in a form leaving no loophole for misinterpretation."

Against Taking German Soil.

The Chronicle proclaims its belief that it would be unwise for the allies to deprive Germany of genuine German soil. It points out that while the chancellor talks of vast territorial modifications he mentions only the Saar valley, and it suggests that France may be aiming to restore the old German frontier of Lorraine, which would involve "a little strip on the German side of from five to fifteen miles."

If France desired this for strategic reasons the Chronicle would not say she necessarily had the right, but "it would be an exceedingly small affair, not comparable for an instant to Germany's seizure of two large provinces in 1871."

German Papers Divided.

COPENHAGEN, July 30.—German newspapers variously interpret the talk on peace possibilities of Chancellor Michaelis to newspaper men in Berlin on Saturday. Radical papers, of the stamp of Vorwaerts, profess to find in the chancellor's concluding phrase a clear disavowal of all annexation plans, while the pan-German and annexationist organs are no less satisfied with the declarations, and they lay weight on the alleged designs of conquest entertained by Germany's opponents as nullifying all overtures for a moderate peace.

The Lokal Anzeiger says the entente nations made all peace negotiations impossible and that the assumption under which Dr. Michaelis and the reichstag declared a readiness to discuss peace based on a reconciliation has not been fulfilled.

BERLIN IS SKEPTICAL.

BERLIN, July 29, via London, July 30.—The German official world is apparently not inclined to share the optimism which Mathias Erzberger exhibited in the recent interview he gave in Zurich and which burst in upon Berlin today.

As against the statements alleged to have been made by the Centrist leader to a Swiss editor, officials pointed to Chancellor Michaelis' recent speech. When the Associated Press correspondent inquired whether Herr Erzberger's presence in Switzerland and his announced ambition to sit at table opposite Premier Lloyd-George for the purpose of arranging a peace conference reflected the sentiments or the authority of the German government, the foreign office replied that Herr Erzberger was traveling and talking in a private capacity.

"The German chancellor," it was stated, "has demonstrated that he is a peace chancellor by his indorsement of the reichstag peace resolution and since then in the course of his address to the German journalists."

Delay in Appointments.

Official announcement of the appointment of the new man to Prussian ministerial positions is not expected to be made before Chancellor Michaelis returns from official visits to Vienna and Dresden and Munich the latter part of next week.

HEAT HITS FOOD

Women Urged to Can Quickly or Edibles Soon Will Be Spoiled.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30.—Sweltering heat, reported today from coast to coast, is dangering America's perishable foodstuffs.

The department of agriculture issued a warning through the press that the housewife must buy and can quickly or vast quantities of edibles will be beyond recall.

"Buy up all surplus and can it and dry it at once," the department urged the women folks. "This hot weather makes immediate action absolutely necessary."

RIBOT DEFENDS THE PURCHASE OF SHIPS ABROAD

PARIS, July 30.—The chamber of deputies today discussed an interpellation on the mission sent abroad to buy ships. Anatole de Monzie, under secretary for sea transportation and merchant marine, in reply said that the merchant marine needed 12,000 tons of material to finish the construction of seventeen large packet boats and to repair forty-six ships now in shipyards and also to construct lighters for service to England and Algeria.

Regarding the proposal that the state purchase Japanese shipping, the under secretary said that Japanese owners made such impossible demands that the government was obliged to substitute private for state negotiations.

M. de Monzie said the only apparent solution of the situation seemed to be the purchase of ships in the United States, in which work Capt. Andre Tardieu, high commissioner to the United States, was showing prodigious activity.

When the mission of Capt. Tardieu came under discussion Deputy Fernand Bouisson asserted that missions dealing with commercial affairs should not be intrusted to deputies. Premier Ribot defended the naming of Capt. Tardieu and praised his service.

State Sues Coal Concerns for Failure to Deliver

Two precipes were filed in the Superior court yesterday by Attorney General Edward J. Brundage against the Pilsen Coal company and the United States Fidelity and Guaranty company to recover damages sustained when last November the coal company refused to deliver coal to state institutions according to contract. Damages of $10,000 are asked in each case. The institutions to which the Pilsen Coal company refused to deliver coal, after the price was advanced, were the Illinois ear and eye infirmary and the state hospital at Kankakee.

CANNOT FORCE PEACE, GERMAN PAPER REPLIES

BERLIN, July 8, via London, July 30.—Commenting on the addresses made in the house of commons July 26 by former Premier Asquith and A. Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, in which they dealt with the peace resolution adopted by the German reichstag, Vorwaerts says:

"Between the unqualified and sincere love of peace of James MacDonald, Socialist and labor member of the house of commons, and the unconditional war will of the conservative, Bonar Law, lies the somewhat qualified war will of the former Liberal Premier Asquith. The latter, it would seem, is ready for peace provided Germany restores the independence of Belgium. He also probably would be ready to discuss the question of Belgian indemnity. With a government, however, which is animated by the spirit of Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson, the only peace possible would be one of abject surrender.

Belgium Issue Answered.

COPENHAGEN, July 29.—The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, commenting on the recent proceedings in the British house of commons, says:

"Mr. Asquith's inquiry as to whether we were ready to restore Belgium's full freedom can only be meant as a rhetorical question, for Mr. Asquith must know that, aside from a handful of dreamers, nobody thinks of handing Belgium again to England and France."

TEUTON GAINS SHOWN IN PLEA FOR PEACE MOVE

BERLIN, July 29, via London, July 30.—In its review of the third year of the world war the Tageblatt points out that the armies of Germany and her allies have conquered more than half a million square kilometers of entente territory, and asserts that the military strength of the central powers, instead of decreasing, has increased, while that of France has visibly diminished.

The newspaper says the German people have plainly announced their readiness for peace and expresses the hope that common sense and a sincere desire for the cessation of hostilities will assert themselves in the ranks of Germany's adversaries. The Tageblatt continues:

"The following offers an approximate picture of the area of occupied territory which now is held by the military forces of the central powers, measured in square kilometers:

Belgium	26,980	Montenegro .	14,180
France	19,220	Albania	30,000
Russia	280,490		
Roumania	100,000	Total.....	548,737
Serbia	35,867		

"This total is opposed by 900 square kilometers of land held by the French and the Austro-Hungarian territory in Russian possession measuring 25,500 square kilometers. The latter figure no longer holds good. It has been diminished by fully 60 per cent and is likely to fall away entirely in the near future."

MANUFACTURERS RETAILERS

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SLAVS STIFFEN RESISTANCE TO INVADING FOES

Desperate Russians Fail to Stop Germans; Roumanians Advance.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Apparently the turn in the tide of retreat by the Russians in east Galicia is beginning. On several sectors the loyal troops have halted and now are facing the Austro-Germans and offering resistance as best they can with their badly depleted forces.

Although the stands they have made have as yet been unsuccessful in holding back to any great extent the numerically superior Austro-German armies, they serve to show that the spirit of loyalty is still alive in many of the men of Gen. Kornieloff's contingents and that it is not their purpose to surrender further terrain without a contest.

One of the main attempts of the Russians to hold back the enemy has been on the heights east of the river Zbrocz, which flows along the border between Galicia and Russia, but despite the resistance offered they have been compelled by overwhelming numbers to cede ground to the Austro-Germans who crossed the stream.

Germans Invade Bukowina.

The Teutons also have crossed the Galician frontier and now are invading Bukowina by way of the Suchawa valley, their immediate objective being the town of Seletyn, while the force that recently was successful in its operations against the Russians in the region of Kirlibabe has reached the territory lying to the east of the Upper Moldavia valley.

Notwithstanding the activity of German spies, who are trying to create disaffection in the Roumanian army, the Roumanians and Russians fighting near the northwestern border of Roumania continue to press forward in the Casin and Putna valleys, having captured six additional villages and added materially to the number of prisoners and guns captured.

Fifty of the German spies disguised as Russian soldiers are reported to have been caught and shot.

Artillery Dwindles in West.

There has been a considerable falling off in the intensity of the British artillery fire on the Flanders front, due, according to Berlin, "to the paralyzing influence of our offensive activity."

Here the Germans are said to have concentrated the greatest number of guns that they ever have massed on any one sector, and are using them to their full capacity, evidently in an endeavor to ward off any contemplated infantry attack by Field Marshal Haig's forces.

It cannot be said, however, even with the diminution in the intensity of the British fire, that the artillery duel has fallen much below a stage of extreme violence.

STEAMER RAMS U.S. TRANSPORT; TROOPS SAVED

Army Vessel Damaged by a Collision in an American Port.

An American Port, July 29.—[Special.]—As it lay at anchor with 1,300 regular troops aboard, the United States army transport Saratoga was rammed by the government owned liner Panama, inbound with passengers.

A large hole was torn in the port quarter of the Saratoga, the steel plates giving way from the water line to the rail. The vessel began to take in water and 1,000 of the troops aboard were hurriedly taken off in small boats and transferred to another government vessel. No one was injured.

Then the Saratoga got under way and headed for a ship yard. Before it reached there, the vessel began to list and it was run in the mud. It can be floated easily, but it will take weeks to repair it.

The Panama, uninjured, except for some paint off the bow, the cutwater having taken the force of the blow, proceeded to its pier.

Mistake in Signal Cause.

The collision occurred at 1:30 p. m., with not even a mist over the water. The only explanation as to the cause was a misunderstanding of signals to the engine room on the Panama. Representatives of the Panama Steamship company, the government owned concern under which the Panama runs, expressed this opinion after talking with the liner's officers.

The Panama had to thread its way in among several transports, warships, and other vessels. The pilot who was guiding the Panama signaled to the engine room for full speed astern when suddenly he saw the ship would not clear the Saratoga. But the Panama plunged into the Saratoga's side with a terrific crash.

Keeps Bow in Hole.

Capt. M. W. Mobray of the Panama, seeing the Saratoga had been cut deeply, held the prow of his vessel into the gash it had made in the troopship. He kept it there until a score of tugs and harbor craft came up and began taking off the men on the transport. Two hundred of the troops climbed on the Panama temporarily, under orders.

While the small boats were clustering about the transport and the troopers were jumping aboard them the Saratoga was getting its anchor up and preparing to make for shallow water.

On the Panama were 180 passengers, including many women and children. Most of them were army officers and their families and enlisted men.

Norwegian Mission Comes to Discuss Food Embargo

Washington, D. C., July 30.—The Norwegian mission to the United States, headed by Fridtjof Nansen, called on Acting Secretary Polk of the state department today and arranged for discussions with officials on a working agreement for the importation into Norway of foodstuffs needed by that country. Dr. Nansen will be presented to President Wilson later.

'WASTE NOT, SO OTHER PEOPLE MAY WANT NOT'

Churches Adopt Motto to Further the Work of Food Saving.

BY THE REV. W. B. NORTON.

Washington, D. C., July 30.—[Special.]—In one of the many offices of Herbert C. Hoover, food administrator, there sits side by side in cordial cooperation Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf of Philadelphia, the Rev. Father George A. Dougherty of the Catholic university of Washington, the Rev. Dr. William C. Covert of Chicago, representing the various branches of the Presbyterian churches in particular, and all Protestant churches in general, and the Rev. Earl Willey of Washington, representing the Disciples of Christ.

These church leaders are trying to do for the churches what President Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin is doing for the universities and former Gov. Tener of Pennsylvania is doing for the fraternal organizations, both of whom occupy adjoining offices.

Great Work for Churches.

Other denominations have been represented at various times by delegations visiting the food headquarters and after investigating conditions, passing resolutions of approval of the plans for food conservation.

Tomorrow there will be a meeting of the editors of religious papers, and the religious editors of daily papers, to confer on the methods of effective publicity.

In forecasting the conference Dr. Wilbur said:

"This food question is one for the churches to enter heartily into because it is a moral as well as an economic one. We must be taught as a nation the idea of service and this is a task for the churches.

All Can Help Save Food.

"We have been looking upon America as a lemon to be squeezed. If I had my way I would compel every young man to engage in some useful occupation. If he did not select one of his own accord I would have the federal authorities select one for him.

"Food conservation is based on the idea that every person, from the head of the household to the maid in the kitchen, can help in feeding the nation and the world.

"The churches and ministers must enter upon this work with moral passion and a deep conviction that it is an imperative patiotic service."

One of the concrete plans for securing the help of the churches is the distribution of a card which calls for a weekly report of what individuals or families have done during the week. The motto heading the card is, "Waste not that others may want not."

MARMON 34

The ANSWER to FUEL and TIRE CONSERVATION

This argument is not for penny-wise saving that brings more disadvantages than gains. The point we urge is pleasant economy—such as comes in making a gallon of gasoline go 12 or 14 miles instead of 6 or 8.

Only the most advanced engineering can provide this, and yet give the power and size which the Marmon car does.

A. C. Bedford, the Standard Oil president and chairman of Crude Oil Committee of the U. S. Government, says this country is using more crude oil than its wells produce.

We say that if all cars had the Marmon's efficiency they would save the nation (especially motorists) millions of gallons of gasoline a year.

So with tires—in the Marmon a saving of 40% to 50% compared with cars of its size and power.

For mark that the Marmon is a half-ton lighter. And especially light *below the springs* (in unsprung weight), where engineers consider that every hundred pounds equals 900 pounds above the springs.

The Marmon's perfect balance is another reason for its fuel and tire economy. There is scarcely a difference of 80 pounds between the front and the rear.

Long and low, with low center of gravity, Marmon holds the road at any touring speed, avoiding side-sway and riding superbly on boulevards or country pike.

Ask any one of a thousand Marmon owners in Chicago or vicinity. And call or write for a demonstration.

MARMON CHICAGO COMPANY
2430 Michigan Ave. Telephone Calumet 5606

PLAN TO INSURE FIGHTERS SOON UP TO CONGRESS

Aid Dependents at Once Instead of After War, Policy of U. S.

Washington, D. C., July 30.—[Special.]—To provide adequtae and scientific financial protection for officers and enlisted men of the regular army and for their dependents, governmental initiative, for the first time in the history of the United States, is now being directed to a concrete plan which soon will be presented to congress.

The old scheme of fighting a war first and caring for soldiers and their families under antiquated pension systems afterwards is to go into the discard, and work already has progressed far enough to announce that the government is determined to have a good system for insuring and indemnifying its fighting men.

As a result of more than a month's constant and intensive study a plan has been made which, if adopted, will give to the men who go to the front the comforting assurance that they will be cared for should they be wounded, and that their dependents will receive adequate protection should they be killed or disabled.

Takes Place of Pensions.

"The plan," a treasury department announcement says tonight, "is intended to take the place of the pension system so far as concerns men and women engaged in the present war. It is based upon the fundamental idea that the government should, as a matter of justice, protect its soldiers and sailors and their dependent families, and should do this with due regard for conditions as they exist today.

"Workmen's compensation laws, pension laws, and the United States and foreign countries, insurance practice and other related questions have been investigated during the preparation of the plans, and as a result information will be presented to congress which it is hoped will lead to the enactment of legislation both just and humane.

"The necessity for such legislation is admittedly more pressing in this war than in any other in which the United States was engaged, because at the outset the government has adopted the selective draft system. Men are being picked for service at the front by the government. It is generally admitted that under such conditions the government has a solemn duty to perform to those selected."

More Dependents, More Aid.

Plans under consideration are based upon the now generally accepted idea that payments on account of a soldier or sailor killed or injured in service should depend in a measure upon the number of persons dependent upon him.

In general it is intended that provision be made for support of dependents of soldiers and sailors by giving them an allotment out of the pay of the men and also an allowance from the government; that officers and men be indemnified against death or total or partial disability; that a system of rehabilitation and reeducation of disabled men be inaugurated; and that the government insure the lives of soldiers and sailors.

The new system would be administered by the bureau of war risk insurance of the treasury department, which already is writing war risk insurance on masters, officers, and crew of American merchant vessels and on American hulls and cargoes.

Double Aid for Dependents.

Dependents of soldiers and sailors in service would be provided for through allotments from their pay, supplemented by family allowances by the government. The amount of the government allowance would depend upon the size of the family, as to others than the wife and children, and upon the actual dependency upon the men. The family allowance would be made only if the soldier or sailor makes an allotment for his dependents out of his pay.

The risk of death or disability would be compensated for somewhat on the analogy of workmen's compensation acts, with the compensation measured by the men's services, the size of the families, and the loss to the family.

Partial disabilities would be compensated for upon a percentage of the compensation for total disability. The cost of this compensation, naturally, must be paid wholly by the government.

Peace Premiums for Men.

In addition to direct compensation to take the place of pensions, the plan in contemplation would go further and establish an insurance system by the government under which soldiers and sailors could obtain insurance at premium rates based upon the mortality experience tables of peace times.

The tentative plans would provide for the issuance of insurance to officers and men in amounts ranging from $1,000 to $10,000, with provisions for payments in installments. Death or total disability would mature the insurance.

In working out the new system it is deemed essential that a system for reeducation and rehabilitation be established, so that injured men may be fitted as far as possible for lives of usefulness, either in their former or some other vocation.

SHIPS FOR U. S. IS ALLIES' NEED

LONDON, July 29.—The Observer, in an article arguing that the western allies, even without Russia, are more powerful than the central powers, says:

"The real crux of the whole war is to provide ships for American requirements. We refuse for a single moment to believe that the United States will fail to rise to the crisis. The cause needs every single ton of maritime carrying power that the United States can muster or launch later."

Cuban Police Fail to Get Clew to Ruth Armstrong

HAVANA, July 30.—Detectives and members of the government secret police who have been investigating the disappearance of Ruth Armstrong, an American girl, today made voluminous reports to the judge having charge of the case. The reports failed to show the slightest clew as to whereabouts of Miss Armstrong, and the case remains as much a mystery as ever.

HOT ENOUGH TO BATHE, BUT NOT TOO HOT TO FIGHT

Thousands of Angry Residents of Near North Side Battle the Police Who Tried to Keep Them Out of the Lake at the Forbidden Oak Street Beach. Below One of the Fair Would-Be Swimmers Is Trying to Break Away from One of the Insistent Bluecoat Invaders.

RUSSIAN GIRL, FIRST TO SLAY FOE, IS WOUNDED

Modest Heroine Tells of Battle in Which Women Fought.

BY ARNO DOSCH FLEUROT.

[Copyright: 1917: By Press Publishing Company (New York World).]

PETROGRAD, July 30.—The story of the first girl in the woman's battalion who killed a German has just been given me by the heroine herself as she lay in the hospital, wounded.

She is Mary Gotoubyova, an 18 year old high school student. Mary is tall and graceful, with pretty blue eyes, her blonde hair, now short, giving her the appearance of a handsome boy. Laughing at the wounds which caused her to be sent to the hospital, she showed her brilliant white teeth. Even the rough hospital nightgown could not conceal her well developed, beautiful figure.

Dictating to me her tale, she constantly made girlish gestures. She hid her face in the pillow and blushed when I asked her if her admirers had objected to her going to the front. She trifled with a locket and a little bag at her neck. On asking, I learned the bag contained cyanide of potassium in case she was captured. In the battalion all carried the same.

Heroine Tells Her Story.

"I am wounded they say. I call it mere scratches," she said, "but it may keep me from the front several weeks after only two days' fighting. At any rate, I was in the front trenches and I got my German. I am feeling better already, and hope I go right back. I must go; my country needs me. That is why I enlisted.

"I saw soldiers in Petrograd demanding not to be sent to the front, and I realized that the country needed every man and woman who was not a coward. Then the woman's battalion was formed and I joined immediately. I have never regretted it. I was never afraid, and I ask only the privilege to bear a gun against the enemy again. I must fill the place of men who will not fight.

Forgot She Was a Woman.

"Going to war is not too much for a woman. I was always strong. Still, being a woman, I wondered if it would be too fatiguing. Once at the front, I forgot whether I was a man or a woman. I was just a soldier. The only preparation I made against contact with the enemy was to wrap the upper portion of my body firmly. In the burning battle I was never hampered for an instant on account of my sex. The soldiers, the real brave soldiers, treated me like a comrade. Only the cowards jeered.

"We went into action a fortnight after our arrival at the front, under heavy German fire. Given the order to advance, we rushed out of our trenches.

Killed a German.

"After the first attack I was attached to a machine gun, carrying ammunition to advanced position under the fire of hidden German machine guns. We were advancing, and constantly in danger of capture by the Germans. On one trip over newly captured ground I saw what I considered a wounded German officer lying on the ground. I when to help him with my gun in my right hand and the machine gun ammunition in my left.

"Seeing me, he jumped to his knees and pulled out his revolver, but before he could shoot I dropped the ammunition and killed him.

Ready to Die for Russia.

"How did I feel on taking a human life? I had no sensation, except to rid my country of an enemy. There was no sentimentality. We were trying to kill them and they were trying to kill us—that is all. Any Russian girl or any American girl in the same position would have the same feeling.

"No, I do not feel that I did anything exceptional. Any well girl can do the same.

"I never knew when I was hit. Shells were breaking everywhere. One got me. The next time one may really get me."

As she finished dictating, the girl took her cap from a table beside the bed, put it on at a fetching angle, and gave a comic salute. Then suddenly overcome with blushes, she hid her face in the pillow.

WITHOUT WATER, ROGERS PARK BLAMES WASTE

Sprinkler Users Are Warned to End Suffering.

Suffering due to the heat was greatly increased in the northern and northwestern part of the city yesterday on account of scarcity of water, which amounted to a famine as far as occupants of third floor apartments in Rogers Park and some other districts were concerned. Excessive use of water for sprinkling is blamed.

Ald. Capitain of the Twenty-fifth ward issued an appeal to the public last night asking that the limitations of the city ordinances regarding use of water be strictly complied with, because of the inconvenience and even suffering which followed waste of the supply.

Supply Is Limited.

The district in which the scarcity has caused trouble is made up of part, or all, of the Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-seventh wards. Rogers Park and other suburbs are included in this area.

"The Lake View pumping station has a limited capacity," explained Ald. Capitain, "and under the most favorable conditions heavy demands are made upon it. During the heated period many have sprinkled continuously and others have had to do without water, especially those on higher floors of apartment buildings. If every one would be careful in using water and avoid waste there would be little trouble."

Pumps Work to Capacity.

The shortage in Rogers Park began last Saturday morning. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the supply stopped and not a drop of water was to be had on upper floors, according to numerous complaints. Residents of this locality were inclined to blame the police for not enforcing the ordinances regarding sprinkling.

Inquiry at the Lake View pumping station brought the statement last night that the pumps were sending 100,000,000 gallons of water into the mains every twenty-four hours.

"We are supplying plenty of water, the people are using too much, that is all there is too it. There is too much careless sprinkling at all hours," was the explanation at the station.

WAR SPEED NOW WILL SAVE LIVES

Washington, D. C., July 30.—In a statement tonight discussing the task before the new war industries board, Frank A. Scott, its chairman, declared the preparatory stage of the war had passed for this country and that from now on there must be real application by every man and every material force.

The board, whose first meeting is called for tomorrow, will have charge of government buying and supervision over the general industrial activity during the war.

"Nations, not armies, are the units of modern war," Mr. Scott said. "Every resource, human and material, must be placed at the disposal of our government. Our troops already are in France, and we have begun the actual raising of a huge army here at home, to be sent abroad when the time is ripe.

"We must standardize, economize; then produce, produce, produce. Days saved now in the production of war needs will mean lives saved hereafter when our troops take the field. Profit making must now yield to patriotism, extravagance to economy, selfishness to service."

All Craft in Harbor to Register with Weckler

Harbor Master Adam F. Weckler yesterday ordered that all launches and craft which dock in the river or harbor be registered with his office. This step was taken to ascertain if any hostile craft is moored in Chicago or in the event a strange boat enters the harbor the investigation in connection with the registration would reveal its identity and purpose of visit. No charge is made for the registration.

MICHIGAN SEEKS TO KEEP TROOPS TO CURB I. W. W.

Lansing, Mich., July 30.—Over the long distance telephone tonight from Menominee, Gov. Sleeper declared he would ask Gen. T. H. Barry, commander of the central department, in Chicago Wednesday to keep the Michigan national guard in Michigan until Sept. 1 to cope with any I. W. W. disturbances that may arise before the Michigan state troops are fully organized.

On behalf of the state he will offer to pay the transportation expenses of the troops from their home stations to the state concentration camp at Grayling. It is believed here that Gen. Barry will consent.

Ten Arrested at Ironwood.

Ironwood, Mich., July 30.—The first arrests in the Gogebic Iron Range strike were made here tonight when ten men were taken by the local police after the officers had broken up a strike meeting held in a local hall. The doors of the room were kicked in and the furniture was wrecked in the melee.

Stand by Old Plan.

Denver, Colo., July 30.—Placards announcing the Colorado Fuel and Iron company's determination to continue to operate under the so-called Rockefeller plan of industrial representation for adjustment of differences with its employes and not to recognize the United Mine Workers of America were posted today in all the coal camps of the company.

LAWYER'S COUSIN GERMAN CAPTIVE FOR THREE YEARS

Word was received here yesterday by Attorney Francis X. Busch of the law firm of Busch, Liessman & Roemer that the attorney's cousin, Paul Fonleipt of France, has been held a prisoner by the Germans since August, 1914.

The letter, which apparently was written with a fear of the censor, lacks any great amount of hatred for the Germans, though one little sentence says "it would take too long to say to you what I have suffered owing to my long captivity in Germany."

Fonleipt belonged to the French regiments that fought in Alsace and in the valley De la Bruck and on the railway going from Saales to Strasbourg.

SAMMIES GET NO TIME TO SLICK UP FOR PERSHING

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, July 30.—News that Maj. Gen. Pershing, commander of the American expedition, would visit the training camp tomorrow and Wednesday was withheld from the American troops in order that the general might see the actual every day working conditions—that he might find the men at their daily tasks without undue preparations being made for his inspection.

The general will find the troops in splendid condition physically and the equipment in the best of order.

Some scattered units of the American forces have been having great difficulty with their mail, which seems to have gone astray. This is particularly true of the Red Cross hospital units which recently arrived.

The members of the Roosevelt units were somewhat dismayed yesterday to find that all the letters they had written home since their arrival had been returned by the French authorities, owing to some misunderstanding as to censorship.

Mail facilities for the troops have been satisfactorily worked out, however, with quick distribution after arrival and daily collections.

THERE'S A HEAP OF SOLACE IN SAMMY'S SMOKE

"Smokes for the Sammies" has proved popular with the public.

Cash contributions received by THE TRIBUNE yesterday, for the purpose of buying the genuine brands of American smokes for the soldiers who have gone abroad to fight for democracy, reached a total of $135.

Cash contributions were as follows:

John Dupee	$20	Leeds Mitchell	20
Hugh Blythe	20	Gale Thompson	20
T. E. Cunn'gh'm	20		

[The foregoing came in the form of a check for $100 from Harris, Winthrop & Co.]

Mrs. R. M. S.	$1	"From one who loves the aid and comfort of a stupifier"	5
F. M. L.	1	G. L. Bottum	2
B. H. C. & E. M. S.	2	P. S. Kolb	1
Employes Hathaway, Smith & Folds company	6	C. & N. W. Friend	5
F. P. Lots	2	Total	$135

In addition, H. M. W. sent to THE TRIBUNE office two gross packages of "the makings," and 300 cigarets came from "Ferris."

Contributions of cigarettes, cigars and tobacco were dumped into the show window at Wengler & Mandell's at a lively rate during the day. The decorated window, with its unusual contents, attracted so much attention that at noon the crowd blocked the sidewalk.

TWO-FORS TO GO; FULL PRICE FOR SMOKES, VERDICT

Cut rate prices in tobacco, cigarets, and cigars are to be a thing of the past after next Monday, according to retail tobacco dealers. Material advances in prices and cutting down of excessive coupon features are to be the first preliminary to the anticipated tax on smokers' materials.

Double packages, 15 cent smokes, are to be retailed at double prices intead of two for a quarter. In cigars it is goodby to the "six for a quarter," as nothing less than 5 cents straight is to be the retailers' motto. Also, all 10 centers, which heretofore have been retailed three for a quarter, are to be sold at 10 cents straight.

And this is only the beginning, according to a prominent local retailer here, because when the new tax goes into effect prices, he said, will again be "rearranged."

COOL WINDS TO KICK MERCURY DOWN FROM 98

Deaths Follow High Record, but Relief Is in Sight.

Some relief is promised today from the extreme summer heat that has afflicted this vicinity for the last three days. The weather bureau's latest forecast, however, sets the definite coming of cooler weather back a day—until tomorrow morning.

The record for the year—96 degrees—was reached at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and the thermometer stayed at the maximum for over two hours.

Storms are raging in the upper lakes region and the northwestern states. While today is expected to be clear here, the winds are turning south along Lake Michigan, and will bring relief generally to the heat ridden states north of the Ohio river.

Deaths Are Recorded.

Heat prostrations, some of which caused deaths, were reported every hour yesterday, and several other deaths from other causes, but directly due to the weather, were recorded. In the list of deaths were:

ARTHUR ROONEY, 6709 Lafayette avenue; died at the Washington Park hospital after breaking neck when diving in shallow water at the Chicago Beach hotel.

ETHEL RYAN, 208 South Sangamon street; found dead in bed from heart failure believed to have been due to heat.

MRS. MINNIE BURNS, 4015 South Campbell avenue; heart failure due to heat.

JOHN LOKASZYK, 4343 South Marshfield avenue; died from heat prostration. He was married Sunday.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, whose body was found in a vacant lot on Pearson street between Lincoln parkway and Lake Shore drive.

AXEL HANSEN of South Chicago; drowned while swimming in stream at Roby, Ind.

PHIL GUERMAH, 508 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth street; drowned while swimming at Gary, Ind.

JOHN KENCICK, 533 East One Hundred and Forty-first street; drowned in water near Gary, Ind.

ALFONSO MORRIS, South Chicago; drowned while swimming in the Little Calumet river.

CHARLES FATKE, 2056 Dayton street, a teamster; skull fractured in fall from wagon when overcome by heat.

WALTER KAY, 2839 North Halsted street; overcome by heat and died later at daughter's residence.

CHRISTOPHER BROWN, employed as a watchman by the Chicago Mill and Lumber company, died from heat at his home. He was 70 years old.

Others Are Prostrated.

Scores of persons sustained prostrations and were taken to hospitals or to their homes. Life guards on the bathing beaches saved several persons.

Crowds almost equal to the throngs of Sunday plunged into the water during the day at the public beaches on the north and south sides. Each private beach had its quota of bathers.

The managers of beaches were urged by Health Commissioner John DIll Robertson to limit the stay of bathers in the water to two hours. He advocated an additional charge for the third hour in the water.

Cool Off Bridges.

Streams of cold water played on the steel work of the bascule bridges on the river during the day so that they could be opened to let steamers pass. The heat had caused many of them to expand.

Intense heat caused a recently repaved section of Sheridan road near Lake avenue, Wilmette, to expand and rise several feet in the air. A section about twenty-five feet in length half a block from the Wilmette bathing beach and a block from the Wilmette Country club was raised five feet.

HEAT HITS WHOLE U. S.

From New York to California and from the great lakes to the gulf Old Sol yesterday brought down his branding iron. Hardly a state in the union escaped the heat wave that brought many prostrations. Cities where the thermometer registered 95 or more follow:

Concordia, Kas.	106	Peoria, Ill.	98
Omaha, Neb.	104	Springfield, Ill.	98
Dodge City, Kas.	102	Charles City, Ia.	98
Des Moines, Ia.	100	Davenport, Ia.	98
Dubuque, Ia.	100	Oklahoma City, Okla.	98
Keokuk, Ia.	100	Philadelphia	96
Sioux City, Ia.	100	Raleigh	96
Kansas City, Mo.	100	Washington, D. C.	96
Wichita, Kas.	100	Abilene, Tex.	96
Fresno, Cal.	100	Mobile, Ala.	96
Boston	98	Green Bay, Wis.	96
Alpena, Mich.	98	St. Louis, Mo.	96
Milwaukee, Wis.	98		

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, July 28, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 14.09 cents per pound.—Advertisement.

GIVES EXAMPLE OF DISCIPLINE OF MEN ABROAD

Airplanes Whir and Guns Boom Above, but No One Looks Up.

BY FLOYD GIBBONS.

(Special Cable to The Tribune.)

AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 30.—Yesterday I watched a demonstration of discipline which might be compared to an improved incident of Damocles dining under the suspended sword at the feast of Dionysius.

A battalion of American infantry was at practice, the sky was flecked with cotton pods of white smoke, and there were reports of anti-aircraft guns. Three aeroplanes gyrated above like playful butterflies.

Noise of Aero Above.

The grenade throwing exercises of the battalion had been concluded and its commander had given the order to fall in preparatory to the march back to the camp. Upon the formation of the long company lines, end on end, down the side of the hill the order "Attention!" brought the men to the rigid pose which permits the eyes to go neither to the right nor left, above nor below, but straight forward.

As the lines stood stiff and motionless the guns were active, seemingly at close range, and at the same time the whir and hum of an aeroplane came clear and distinct above the battalion of clay colored statues. The sound indicated clearly how low the plane was flying. Whether an air duel was taking place directly above them or whether the noise aloft represented a bombing plane which had eluded the French air patrol and was off on its own special mission were only two of the many queries that passed through the minds of the waiting men.

Elements of Conflict.

An almost irresistible impulse to look upward, an instructive urging to see the danger that impended, the stern regulation of "eyes front" that goes with the command "attention" were the elements of conflict that went on in each of the hundreds of brains in the battalion line.

In front of each platoon the captains and lieutenants stood with the same rigid eyes front, facing the men. If one of the company officers had relaxed to the extent of looking upward it is doubtful whether the men could have further resisted the same inclination, but not a man shifted his eyes from the direction prescribed by the last command.

One plane passed and nothing happened. The tricolor circle on the lower surfaces of its wings identified it as one of the French patrols. There had been no danger after all, but the conduct of the men had been the same as if the danger had existed.

Shows Complete Training.

This one incident constituted a remarkable demonstration of the discipline that has been implanted in that special battalion in the short space of one month, and this in consideration of the fact that many are recruits.

As one company sang its way camp-ward and talking was permitted under the freedom of the rout step, I heard one of the men say that he had thought all along that the officers would not have made them stand there at attention if the danger had not been over.

"As far as I knew it was over," A comrade added: "It was right over head."

After the hard day's work this particular company staged a musical and sport contest that evening in the barn that is used for the general mess. There were three boxing bouts with heavy gloves. A quartet and succession of buck and wing dancers followed the bouts.

LLOYD GEORGE PRAISES FRENCH

LONDON, July 30.—Addressing the press representatives in the gallery of the house of commons today, Premier Lloyd George referred to the buoyancy of the French nation after three years of war and said:

"I found during my visit to Paris that the spirit of the French people was better than I had ever known it. There was a sense of discouragement at the collapse of the Russian armies, but in spite of all the French were as resolute as ever."

BELL FLOWERS

are the feature all this week of our complete exhibition of outdoor flowers now in blossom. We invite every one to visit our

GARDEN SHOW

to make selections for home planting from actual inspection. We also exhibit landscape models, plans and photographs showing best examples of gardening art.

If you cannot come send for our illustrated descriptive catalogue.

SWAIN NELSON & SONS CO.

937-31 Marquette Bldg.

Johnston and Murphy white shoes, $5

LIGHT weight summer clothes and heavy shoes don't go well together. You really ought to wear white shoes; you probably will buy a pair when you realize that you can buy white canvas oxfords made by Johnston and Murphy for $5

Other white and sport shoes up to $10.

Maurice L Rothschild

Money cheerfully refunded

S. W. corner Jackson and State

Chicago Minneapolis St. Paul

PEABODY'S EXIT SEEN WITH FOOD BILL'S PASSAGE

Amendment May Put End to Coal Committee of War Board.

BY HENRY M. HYDE.

Washington, D. C., July 30.—[Special.]—It is understood that Francis S. Peabody of Chicago will shortly retire from the position of chairman of the committee on coal production of the council of national defense. His retirement or resignation may come any day.

The elimination of Mr. Peabody from the ranks of the big business men who now are serving the government in Washington as volunteers is quite certain to be consummated as soon as the food bill finally passes congress.

Without violating any confidence it may be said that his experience in the national capital has not been a pleasant or happy one.

Trade Commission Feared.

Mr. Peabody's retirement is imminent because, with the passage of the food bill, as amended, all the extra legal and other functions of his volunteer committee of coal mine owners will pass in legal and vastly more powerful form to President Wilson, to be exercised through the federal trade commission—which is exactly what the coal mine owners of the country were most anxious to avoid.

The fatal amendment to the food bill—from the standpoint of the coal mine owners—was introduced by Senator Pomerene of Ohio. It was adopted by the senate by the overwhelming vote of 72 to 12, and was then sent to conference between a committee of the senate and of the lower house, which already had passed the bill in a different form.

Mines Could Be Taken Over.

The Pomerene amendment puts into the hands of the president, to be exercised through the federal trade commission or some other agency, full power to fix both the wholesale and retail prices of coal; to regulate the whole industry and, if he deems wise, to take over and operate the coal mines and fix the wages of the coal miners and of other labor connected with the industry.

I was told in Chicago that the coal mine owners were desperately anxious that such tremendous power over their industry should not be put in the hands of the federal trade commission. Presumably the federal trade commission will be in existence and will continue long after the war is over.

The coal mine owners, while anticipating that some form of public control of coal production and prices might be thought necessary during the war, were reluctant to see the power put in the hands of a permanent government body. They feared it might continue to exercise its power after the war, and that it might be difficult to persuade the federal trade commission, for instance, to surrender control of the mines to their owners when peace is declared.

Praise Patriotic Volunteers.

Especially they feared the effect of putting the power of fixing wages in the hands of a body which they seemed to think might be not above considering the political effect of the labor vote if demands for an increase in wages were made in the midst of a heated campaign.

It was suggested to me that the coal mine owners were patriotically ready and willing to have the prices of their product fixed during the war, but that they infinitely preferred that the fixing be done by a body of patriotic volunteers from among their own number, the committee headed by Mr. Peabody, and already in existence, being indicated as the favored agency.

Unfortunately, when the now famous conference was held in Washington under the presidency of Mr. Peabody in June, at which it was agreed to fix pit-mouth prices for soft coal at $2.75 and $3.50, a roar went up from the consumers of the middle west which has not yet ceased, and which was easily heard in the halls of congress—as well, one is told, as in official buildings at the other end of Pennsylvania avenue.

Secretary of the Interior Lane told the assembled coal mine owners after the conference that they were great patriots. The next day Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Secretary of War Baker joined in letters setting forth quite a contrary view.

Maximum Became Real Prices.

Evidence flowed in that the maximum prices agreed on were no reduction in some parts of the middle west, and were an actual increase in others. An official circular, issued by the Illinois State Coal Operators' association and a couple of allied bodies, was issued, in which, if memory serves, it was represented that $2.75 and $3.50 were the prices actually agreed on at the Washington conference, when they were merely intended to be maximum prices.

Then came the introduction and adoption by the senate of the Pomerene amendment to the food bill, putting power to fix prices and otherwise regulate the whole coal industry in the hands of the federal trade commission.

That amendment, together with the rest of the bill adopted by the senate, was sent back for conference and, if possible, agreement with the committee appointed for the purpose by the lower house.

Last week while the senate and house committees were in conference on the amended bill there were large delegations of coal mine owners from both Illinois and Indiana in Washington.

As described above, they would have been glad to have the Pomerene amendment rejected by the house committee. But, in spite of their wishes, the amendment was approved by the joint committee and it remains part of the food bill.

Cost Figures Nearly Ready.

If, as is anticipated, the amended bill is finally passed this week, the power to fix coal prices, to take over the coal mines, and to fix the wages of labor, will be given to the federal trade commission and President Wilson will promptly sign it.

When it is done the power and usefulness of Mr. Peabody's commission will be ended. Hence his prospective retirement.

Incidentally, the federal trade commission has practically completed its exhaustive investigation of the cost of producing coal.

One hazards the guess that on the showing of these cost figures it will be difficult to justify the present prices for soft coal at the mine mouth.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS ISSUED BY VARIOUS NATIONS AT WAR

RUSSIAN FRONT

GERMAN.

BERLIN, July 30.—Army group of Gen. von Boehm-Ermolli—The Russian forces are holding the heights east of the River Zbrocz, which has been crossed at several points in spite of fierce resistance and been reached by our divisions also to the south of Skala. Also on the northern bank of the Dniester we have gained ground beyond Korolowka.

Between the Dniester and the Pruth the enemy again offered bitter resistance, but nevertheless was pressed back by our attack to the southwest of Zale-Szczyky.

Front of Archduke Joseph—Along the Cheremosh the enemy is defending himself on the eastern bank of the river. Our attack continues between Zaluce and Wiznitz. In the Suchawa valley our troops are penetrating toward Seletyn.

RUSSIAN.

PETROGRAD, July 30.—In the region of Zbaraj there were artillery actions, and the enemy bombarded the town. South of Goussiatini the enemy infantry attempted to cross the Zbrocz river, but was repulsed.

On the Dniester the enemy attacked our bridgehead near Zaleshchyk [Zale-Szczyky], but after obstinate fighting was repulsed. Southwest of Zaleshpiayk, in the region of Cvianistche, Kissille, and Stetsoff, after a series of obstinate attacks, the enemy succeeded in thrusting back our troops slightly.

In the Carpathians, east of the towns of Stonnatik and Capul, our troops, under enemy pressure, retired to the region of Spot, Kaneral, and Moldava. On the remainder of the front there was rifle firing.

AUSTRIAN.

VIENNA, July 30.—North of the Suchitza valley and on both sides of the Casin valley several enemy attacks failed.

Overcoming stubborn resistance of the Russians, we are gaining further ground in Bukowina. Near the valley of the Putna we captured the tunnel point of approach. Higher up from the Fundal-Moldava we crossed the Moldava valley.

Northwest of Kuty the allied (Teutonic) troops are fighting on the right bank of the Cheremosh. Between the Pruth and the Dniester the enemy has again been driven back. We are crossing the Russian frontier of Bukowina. Honved regiments have occupied Zale-Szczyky.

Between Skala and Husiatyn the Galician bank of the River Zbrocz has been cleared of the enemy. At places we have crossed into Russian territory.

In the region south of Brody (on the Russo-Galician frontier northeast of Lemberg) Austro-Hungarian and German troops have successfully penetrated Russian trenches.

ROUMANIAN FRONT

ROUMANIAN.

LONDON, July 30.—On the 27th, between the valleys of Casin and Putna, we again advanced some kilometers and occupied the villages of Soveia, Dragoslav, Negrilesti, Topesti, Valeasares, and Coiscul. We again took prisoners and some motor batteries and war material.

GERMAN.

BERLIN, July 30.—To the east of the upper Moldavia valley we fought our way forward. Field Marshal von Mackensen's successful advances to the north of Fokshani and at the mouth of the Rimnicul brought us several hundred prisoners.

RUSSIAN.

PETROGRAD, July 30.—On Saturday the enemy delivered attacks north of the Jakobeny-Kimpolung road, which were repulsed during the day, but toward evening the enemy pressed our troops back on the heights west of Foundaul and Moldava. Enemy attacks on Dornel and Saraoul were repulsed, as well as attacks on both sides of the Fokshani-Ajoud railway.

FRENCH FRONT

GERMAN.

BERLIN, July 30.—Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—Under the paralyzing influence of our offensive activity, which continued with increased intensity also throughout the night, the fighting activity of the enemy artillery on the Flanders battle front remained small yesterday until the afternoon. It did not increase in violence until then, and did not attain the strength and extent of the previous days.

On the coast and in the sector from Hetsas to Wieltje the artillery battle continued violent also during the night. Several British reconnoitering detachments advancing against our crater lines were repulsed.

Army group of the German crown prince—On the Chemin-des-Dames the French commanders yesterday again attempted an attack on a large scale, with at least three fresh divisions, on a nine kilometer front.

After drum fire the enemy in the morning once more advanced to a storm attack from Cerny to the Winterberg, near Craonne. Our battle tried divisions defeated the enemy everywhere with their fire and in counter attacks. One often tested Rhineland-Westphalian infantry regiment alone repulsed four attacks.

In the evening, after artillery preparation that lasted throughout the day, the enemy repeated his attacks twice to the south of Ailles. These also failed. Heavy losses for the French, without any success, characterized the day's fighting.

AVIATION.

The enemy lost ten airplanes in aerial battles.

FRENCH.

PARIS, July 30.—The night was marked by rather violent artillery actions, notably in the sectors of Braye-En-Lannois and Epine de Chevregny, in the region of the Monument, at Hurtebise, and on both banks of the river Meuse.

Surprise attacks by the enemy at various points of the front were repulsed by our fire.

NIGHT STATEMENT.

Both artilleries were very active during the day along the whole Aisne front, from L'Epine de Chevregny as far as east of the Californie plateau, in the Champagne, in the region of Auberive, and on the banks of the Meuse. There is nothing to report from the rest of the front.

BRITISH.

LONDON, July 30.—A party of our troops raided the enemy's trenches last night near Lombaertzyde. The hostile artillery was more active than usual during the day in the neighborhood of Armentieres.

AVIATION.

Saturday night bombs were dropped by our airplanes on a German airdrome, two important railway stations, and an ammunition depot, where fires and explosions were caused. Bombing operations continued yesterday, and there was great activity in the air until 10 o'clock in the morning, when a severe and sudden thunderstorm prevented further flying.

Many of our airplanes were caught in the storm and four have not returned.

In the air fighting four German airplanes were brought down and two others were driven down out of control. Six of ours are missing, including those lost in the storm.

DAY STATEMENT.

There was nothing of special importance last night on the British front. There were small encounters between our own and the enemy's poatrols in the neighborhood of Bullecourt and Acheville.

AVIATION.

During the night of Saturday bombing raids were made by the naval air service on works at Bruges and in areas throughout Middelkerke and Ghistelles. Several tons of bombs were dropped with good results, numerous explosions being caused. All the machines and pilots returned safely.

BELGIAN.

PARIS, July 30.—During the night there were patrol encounters south of Dixmude. During the course of the day there was restrained artillery activity. We took to task twenty-nine German batteries.

MACEDONIAN FRONT

GERMAN.

BERLIN, July 30.—There is nothing of importance to report.

BELGIAN.

PARIS, July 30.—In the region of Huma there was grenade fighting, after which the enemy violently bombarded our trenches. In the region of Staravina an enemy raid was stopped by our barrage fire. Near Lake Presba our artillery surprised Bulgarian concentrations.

ITALIAN FRONT

ITALIAN.

ROME, July 30.—There was noticeable activity yesterday at several points on the Trentino front. Minor fighting resulted in our favor in the upper Val Furva. East of Lake Garda in St. Pellegrino valley and on Monte Piana we took some prisoners. The artillery duel was accentuated in the Lagarina valley.

AVIATION.

On the Julian front there was considerable aerial activity. An enemy machine was brought down by one of our airmen east of Tolmino.

AUSTRIAN.

VIENNA, July 30.—The situation is unchanged.

BALTIC SEA

RUSSIAN.

PETROGRAD, July 30.—On Friday an enemy Zeppelin, while flying over the Aland Islands, dropped twenty large bombs on the town of Tornby, near Mariehamm. The Zeppelin was fired at by the guns of the fleet and the shore batteries. In the Gulf of Riga squadrons of enemy hydro-airplanes raided the neighborhood of the Zerel and Arensburg islands. They were fired at by the fleet and shore batteries. The machines disappeared after dropping about twenty bombs without result.

A squadron of enemy airplanes in the same district attacked one of our destroyers, dropping eight bombs without result.

Our fire brought down a German airplane in flames in the neighborhood of Stekhnikovce, west of Zbaraj.

CAUCASUS FRONT.

RUSSIAN.

PETROGRAD, July 30.—The situation is unchanged.

SUPPLEMENTARY

GERMAN.

BERLIN, July 30.—The fighting activity of the enemy artillery was again less violent today than recently.

Considerable portions of our troops now are standing on Russian territory after the battle east of Zbrocz. The enemy's rear guards were driven toward the east from the Dniester and the Pruth. In the Meste-Canese sector (Roumanian front) the Russians are retreating toward the north.

THE ROUMANIAN ADVANCE

A—The Roumanians report continuation of their advance between the Casin and Putna river valleys, capturing six villages, including Soveia.

THE WAR A YEAR AGO

July 31, 1916.

Large fleet of Zeppelins raided southeastern counties of England.

Henry Edward Duke succeeded Augustine Birrell as chief secretary for Ireland.

Russians pushed toward Koval and Lemberg despite bitter resistance.

TWO YEARS AGO.

July 31, 1915.

Italians began general offensive on Tyrol, Trentino and Carnia fronts and captured strong position.

German submarine sank Loyland liner Iberian.

SENATORS BEGIN TASK OF RAISING MORE WAR FUNDS

Plan Higher Rate on Liquors, Incomes Over $20,000.

Washington, D. C., July 30.—Revision of the war tax bill to increase its totals from $1,676,000,000 to about $2,000,000,000 was undertaken today by the senate finance committee, while house leaders informally discussed measures to still further provide against the increased estimates of this year's war expenditures.

Final action was postponed by the senate committee, but Chairman Simmons said tonight that the present consensus of the committee indicates the following changes will be made in the tax measure:

Imposition at most of the tax increases on corporations and individuals having incomes of $20,000 and more.

Material modification of the so-called Jones amendment, which in its present form levies 15 per cent upon corporations' undistributed surplus.

No increase of the normal income tax rate on individuals, but an increase, probably to 6 per cent, of that on corporations.

Additional taxes on intoxicating beverages, including whisky, beer, and wines.

Increase of some of the consumption taxes imposed in the bill on sugar, tea, coffee, and cocoa, and possibly addition of a few new consumption taxes.

Addition of a few new small taxes.

$300,000,000 Increase Sought.

The exact divisions of the new tax burden have not been decided, but increased corporation income taxes probably will raise about $170,000,000 of the $300,000,000 to be added to the bill. The normal rate probably will be made 6 per cent. It is 2 per cent under present law, and an increase to 4 per cent was provided in the bill as it passed the house.

Committee sentiment has crystallized decidedly against further increasing individual incomes taxes, except on incomes of $20,000 and above.

May Raise Sugar Tax.

Should consumption taxes be increased it is expected the proposed rate of ½ cent a pound on sugar will be raised. Among new revenue sources the committee is considering is a new tax on petroleum products, including gasoline.

Whether the Jones amendment, taxing corporations' undivided surplus 15 per cent, is to be reduced in its levy or entirely eliminated was not decided.

The committee decided today to change the basis of war profits taxation so as to include under the exemption clause certain concerns in existence before the war.

Four Aurora Companies Mustered Into U. S. Service

Aurora, Ill., July 30.—[Special.]—The four Aurora companies of the Third Illinois National guard were given final physical examination today and were mustered into the federal service tonight. In Company I and the machine gun company and the supply company not a man was rejected. In Company D only two were turned down.

CREEL CLAMPS MORE FETTERS ON CENSOR LID

News of U. S. Troops' Arrival Abroad Now Under Ban.

Washington, D. C., July 30.—A new list of press regulations, making material changes in the voluntary censorship rules under which American newspapers have been operating, was promulgated tonight by the committee on public information.

The new regulations contain the first general request that there be no published mention of the arrival of American troops at European ports, replacing in that respect an express authorization in the old rules for use of any cable dispatches passed by the European censors.

Other sections of the old regulations are made more severe by specific stipulations in place of the more general language employed in the rules in force until now. Information which the government considers might reveal military movements or policies is described in great detail.

Rules Implicitly Followed.

In the statement according to the new regulations George Creel, chairman of the committee, says that "repeated and serious violations of the voluntary censorship have been attempted to be excused on the score of misunderstanding," and that a "restatement" is made with the idea that hereafter there shall be no room for doubt as to the committee's desires.

The instances to which the most serious charges of violation have been made, however, have not resulted from misunderstanding from the committee's rules but from following them implicitly. These instances have involved publication of dispatches passed by the European censors announcing the arrival of American military units in Europe. On this subject the committee's only standing rule, contained in the general list promulgated May 28 and never replaced nor revoked, was as follows:

New Rule Kills the Old.

"All messages received from abroad by cable or wireless are censored at the point of dispatch or receipt, and are free for publication unless some especial circumstance arouses the suspicion of the editor."

The new rules, instead of stating this principle, substitute for it a prohibition on publication of: "Information of the arrival at any European port of American war vessels, transports, or any portion of an expeditionary force, combatant or noncombatant, until announcement is authorized by the secretary of war or the secretary of the navy."

Guard Units Enter U. S. Service.

Rockford, Ill., July 30.—[Special.]—Companies H and K and hospital corps of the Third Illinois regiment were formally mustered into federal service today.

"HONOR ROLL" GETS PUBLISHER INTO TROUBLE

J. J. Wolf, publisher, 333 South Dearborn street, arraigned before United States Commissioner Mason yesterday, was held in bonds of $2,500 for the alleged misuse of a branch of the United States naval service to obtain money from the parents of enlisted men.

According to government operatives, Wolf obtained a list of the newly enlisted men at the Great Lakes Naval station and would send the parents of the enlisted boys an embossed "honor roll" certificate. These he would mail C. O. D. for $1.25, it is said, and in many cases the parents would "fall" for the payment of the C. O. D., because the return address said, "Return to Great Lakes Naval Training Station. Honor Roll Publishers, 33 South Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill."

But when W. H. Ellis on rural route No. 1, Washington, Ind., received one, he refused to pay the $1.25 and the package was returned to Capt. W. A. Moffat at the Great Lakes station. The captain reported the case to the bureau of investigation and Wolf's arrest followed.

Socialist Slacker Gets a Year.

New York, July 30.—Mayer D. Graubard, 22, a Socialist street speaker, who failed to register under the selective draft law, today was sentenced by Federal Judge Manton to serve a year's imprisonment.

NURSE WRITES OF WORK IN FRANCE

Miss Isabelle Carruthers, formerly a deputy bailiff assigned as a nurse in the Court of Domestic Relations, has written to Chief Bailiff Cermak from her post in France, where she now is serving as a field nurse, to say that while the work is arduous a great deal is being accomplished.

"Our American boys are doing good work," she writes. "They are much interested and kind to the patients. I understand the patients like all the Americans, especially our lack of form.

"Our nurses are well taken care of. We live in shacks; about six rooms to a shack and two persons in a room. We fare very well and I think get plenty to live on. We do, however, notice the lack of sugar; it can't be bought. I think we are allowed an ounce per day.

"I'm telling you this so if you come across any one wanting to send anything to France, to nurses, orderlies or patients I think milk chocolate would be the most appreciated."

Soldiers Make Long Balloon Trip.

Terre Haute, Ind., July 30.—Following an all night trip in a balloon, eight United States army men landed on a farm five miles south of this city early today, after a trip covering nearly 250 miles. The party left the training camp at Merrillac park, near St. Louis, Mo., at 11:15 o'clock Sunday morning, circled away to the north, and then to the landing place here.

ALL RAIDS OVER LONDON NET, 366

LONDON, July 30.—Since the beginning of hostilities, 366 persons have been killed and 1,092 injured by air raids in the London metropolitan area.

This information was given by Sir George Cave, the home secretary, in the house of commons today.

During the same period, the secretary noted, 2,412 persons were killed and 7,863 injured in ordinary street accidents in the same territory.

Will Discuss Military Road.

Members of the Associated Roads association will meet for dinner tomorrow evening in the Hotel Sherman for the purpose of discussing the proposed military road between Fort Sheridan and the Great Lakes station and other Cook county thoroughfares.

Falkenhayn to Command Troops in Mesopotamia

COPENHAGEN, July 30.—The reports that Gen. von Falkenhayn, former chief of the German staff, had gone to Turkey as successor to Field Marshal von der Goltz, as commander and military adviser, are corroborated by an illustration in the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger showing Gen. von Falkenhayn and Djemal Pasha, commander of the Turkish forces in Syria, reviewing the troops at Jerusalem. It is understood that Gen. von Falkenhayn will assume charge in Mesopotamia.

Aviator Fined as Speeder.

R. E. Townes, 21 years old, who said he was an aviator at the government training school at Rantoul, Ill., was fined $10 yesterday on a charge of speeding in Michigan boulevard.

50 DISGUISED GERMANS SHOT

LONDON, July 30.—German agents have been extremely active among the troops and peasantry of Roumania, advising the Roumanians to follow "the example of the Russian army," according to information received here. During the last week, the advices add, fifty Germans, disguised in Russian uniforms engaged in this work, have been arrested and shot.

Execute Deserters by Wholesale.

LONDON, July 30.—The correspondent of the Times at Russian southwest headquarters, after describing the desertions and panic of the Russian troops, says Gen. Kornilloff's measures have been approved and that he is executing deserters by wholesale.

A+B

ROGERS PEET CLOTHES EXCLUSIVELY
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR ROGERS PEET

Men's Suits! Substantial Reduction! Hundreds marked down.

Enough revisions now to add fresh interest to Men's Summer mixtures three-piece Suits—All made the Rogers Peet Way.

ANDERSON & BROTHERS
Washington & Wabash
(Northeast Corner)

THE idea in Maurice L Rothschild stores is to be particular about the customers' satisfaction; it cultivates careful service, high values, correct styles. We aim at perfection in these things; we say, for our own sake—"Money cheerfully refunded, if you're not satisfied, after the test of wear.

Young men who want their money to go far, should see these very smart general utility belt suits.

LIGHT colors and weights; fine new weaves in flannels, soft worsteds; grays, blues, greens; hairline silk stripes for now or early fall; new things for year 'round wear. For college, high school, business, travel, sports. Exceptional values,

$15, $18, $20, $22.50, $25, $30, $35

Spruce smart summer suits, 3rd floor

COOLEST weaves, stylishly designed, well tailored; sizes to fit all figures, regular, stout, tall, short, fat men. Smart ideas for young men.

$12, $15, $18, $20, $22.50, $25

PALM BEACH suits, very cool, well tailored; all the choice colors, stripes, checks. The best Palm Beach suits, $7.50

STYLISH straw hats for men and young men, usual $3 and $4 qualities; the correct shapes, and all sizes. $1.85

Maurice L Rothschild

Money cheerfully refunded

Good clothes; nothing else.

Southwest corner Jackson and State

Chicago Minneapolis St. Paul

Colorado

Rock Island

Chicagoans—You Owe It to Yourselves to Take a Vacation

—and to your country too!

Health conservation is as important to this nation now as increased food production.

"Do your bit" by guarding your health—your energy—your vitality.

Only by doing this can you do your best for your country, whether it is in the trenches, in the office or at the workbench.

Take a vacation!

Take a vacation that will give you most diversion and best nerve rest.

Go to Colorado—the roof garden of America,

—noted the world over for the strength-giving qualities of its clean pure air and sunshine,

—and for offering more variety of sport and recreation than any other vacation land in America,

—and you can go at less expense than you imagine via the Rock Island Lines—on the famous

Rocky Mountain Limited

—Daily to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo—

Only one night out from Chicago—on restful rails,

—in a train that provides service that is safe and satisfying.

Be sure to go "Chicago to Colorado" via the Rock Island Lines

—the trip of countless wonders.

The only direct line from the East to both Denver and Colorado Springs. Other convenient modern all-steel trains from Chicago, St. Louis and Memphis.

Let us tell you all about it—especially how inexpensive the trip may be made.

FILL OUT —— TEAR OUT —— MAIL TODAY

Rock Island Travel Bureau, Adams and Dearborn Sts., Chicago
L. H. McCormick, G. A. P. D. Phones: Central 4446; Wabash 3218

Please send me illustrated literature on Colorado.

Name _____

Address _____

Rock Island Lines

Safety and Service First

GUARDSMEN FIND WAYS TO RELIEVE INTENSE HEAT

Shower Baths and Band Concert Help Men in Camps.

SECOND FIELD ARTILLERY
(Foot of Chicago avenue.)

"Whee, but it's hot, reminds me of the border—sun, sand and hot wind."

This was the sentiment yesterday at the Streeterville camp. The clay ground on which the camp is built was baked hard and the dust flew so thick that the men stayed in their tents to keep clean.

The most popular places in the camp were the shower baths, the canteen, where ice cream cones could be had, and the water faucets. Many of the men devoted some of the afternoon to washing out their shirts, underclothing, socks and handkerchiefs.

The streets were sprinkled with salt water to settle the dust. The theory is that when the streets have been sprinkled with a strong salt solution the salt will absorb enough moisture during the night to keep the streets moist during the day.

The camp postoffice and switchboard have been installed. Each morning is devoted to drill, including training in the care of horses. The afternoon is taken up with "noncom" school, officers' school, bakers' school and horseshoers' school. The men are wakened at 5:30 and are kept busy until 6 in the evening or later.

The men will be examined for tuberculosis today, according to a telephone communication to Col. Foreman yesterday. No definite word has been received as to the date of mustering the men into federal service.

SEVENTH INFANTRY
(3401 Wentworth avenue)

The Seventh is at it in earnest now. The new week brought with it a set schedule for work and the men will be kept busy almost every minute of the day from 7:30 in the morning until 5 in the afternoon. They will have plenty of time for mess, however, and also some time for swimming and other recreation.

This is the program for the day's work. It varies slightly with the days of the week, but the substance of it is the same:

7:30 a. m.—Roll call.
7:45—Setting up exercises.
8—Mess.
9-9:30—Manual of arms and squad drill.
9:30-10—Squad extended order.
10-11:30—Company close and extended order.
Mess.
2-3 p. m.—Semaphore signaling.
3-4—Company inspection.
Mess.

The last hour is taken up with bayonet drill part of the week. This branch of the work is emphasized more than any other. The care and use of the rifle is also dwelt upon with care. On Saturday morning there is a thorough company inspection.

The examination of the men before being mustered into the federal service continued throughout the day and will be finished within the next day or two and then the actual mustering in will take place.

Church services will be held in the armory every Sunday until the troops leave for the south.

One company has been designated by Col. Moriarty for advance duty to the south. It will leave in advance of the remainder of the troops and will build the camp.

SECOND INFANTRY
(2653 Madison)

Mustering and examining took up the greater part of the day at the Second regiment armory yesterday. The work of examining the men prior to taking them into federal service has been in progress for two days and will continue for probably two more.

Intensive drill and instruction in the school of the soldier, squad, and company is on the program for the week.

Signaling practice proved to be interesting to neighborhood boys, who took up the game with a will.

EIGHTH INFANTRY
(3417 Forest avenue)

The band of the Seventh infantry went over to the armory of the Eighth. Ear-splitting cheers greeted the selections. Col. Denison invited all the visiting musicians into his private office to cool off, and then the visitors joined with the band of the Eighth in a concert. The concert recalled the farewell given the Eighth when it started north from Texas.

"Whatever the Eighth has and the Seventh wants they can have," said Col. Denison. The examinations are eliminating only a few men. An advance company will probably be sent to the south shortly to prepare the camp.

The program for the week's work allots every minute of the day from 7 in the morning until 6 at night.

HUMANITY WEEK BEGINS ILLINOIS RED CROSS DRIVE

With a basis of 665,708 members of the Red Cross in Illinois the downstate counties began their "humanity week" campaign yesterday for 1,000,000 members in the state. Committees working out of three-fourths of the county seats began a canvass to get the members needed.

Chicago and Cook county are not participating in the campaign, although new memberships are constantly being received at Red Cross headquarters. At the last count Chicago's total membership was 393,280, and it is expected that the 400,000 mark will be passed before Sunday. That is the quota for Cook county in the state-wide campaign.

The county which on Aug. 5 has the largest percentage of its population in the Red Cross membership will be awarded the Red Cross flag which Mrs. Frank O. Lowden is making. The flag measures 9x13 feet.

A HAPPY LANDIS SENTENCE

The Judge Has a Couple of Callers—His Son and Fiancee—And He Gives Them "Life"—The Wedding This Week.

Miss Marion Keehn (Two Poses) — Reed G. Landis

Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis had a couple up before him yesterday, and for them he laid aside jurisprudence and consideration of slackers and all harsh and legal subjects and had several of the happiest moments of his career. He gave them both "life."

You see, it was this way: Fort Sheridan is only a few miles from Kenilworth, and Kenilworth is the residence of Miss Marion Keehn, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Keehn, and incidentally old friends of the Landis family.

What was more natural, then, that when Reed Landis was accepted for the reserve officers' training camp most of his spare time——

Well, anyway, Miss Keehn and Reed visited Judge Landis' chambers yesterday and told him the old, old story. The judge laughed and, wheeling around in his chair, looked at the couple and said:

"Nothing would please me better than to sentence you both—for life."

Because Reed, who has been recommended for a commission in the aviation corps, may be called soon for overseas service, the marriage will take place this week.

CAMP MEN GET DRILL IN BATTLE BY FLARE LIGHT

Rifle Rattle and Crawling Lines Mark Night Attack.

BY PARKE BROWN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., July 30.—[Special.]—The rattle of rapid firing, the flash, flash of the shots, the smell of gun powder, the battle smoke and the glare of flares lighting up "no man's land"—all marked an attack tonight upon the trenches of the reserve officers' training camp.

The Michigan-Wisconsin regiment had first chance at the night maneuvers. One battalion defepded the trenches patterned after a position on the Somme front and another battalion attacked from the south, creeping in through the woods on either side of the open ground directly ahead of the field works, or crawling almost flat upon the ground.

Use 4,000 Rounds.

About 4,000 rounds of ammunition were used up before the bugle signaled "cease firing," and scattered firing continued several minutes. And then nobody knew who won. For there were no umpires and consequently there was no decision.

The first strategy employed consisted of delaying the attack. The entire evening—from 7 o'clock until taps at 10—was set aside for the attack and the "troops" went out early. The defenders of the trenches took up their positions and then waited to hear from their patrols and outposts in front. At 8:30 two shots were heard, then silence and more waiting.

Both Flanks Hold.

It was not until 9:30 that the engagement really began. The attackers tried both flanks, but the outposts and patrols caught them. The fire grew hot and the outposts came racing into the trenches, even outdistancing the correspondents.

Then an almost steady fire on the front and both flanks began. Flares flashed up and threw their blinding glare over "No Man's Land," disclosing the central section of the attacking line. Up from the rear came the pajama reinforcements from the Illinois barracks, and there was a large audience on hand when the bugle blew.

Gen. White and other members of the British army recruiting forces now in Chicago were Col. W. J. Nicholson's guests this afternoon. They praised the camp.

ILLINOIS IN THE LEAD.

Washington, D. C., July 30.—[Special.]—Illinois had more applications than any state in the union for the second officers' training camps, which will open at Fort Sheridan Aug. 27. The state had 6,054 applications, or more than six times its quota of 971. Ohio was second with 3,817 and Michigan third with 2,991.

The department has given some consideration to the question of increasing the attendance at the camps beyond the 16,000 originally planned. There is good material, officials believe, in the applications already on hand for twice the original attendance.

"Solicitor" for Red Cross Is Hunted as a Faker

Residents of Lawndale who have given money to a man who called at their homes and represented he was sent by the Red Cross, became suspicious yesterday, and members of the Millard Avenue Woman's club called up Red Cross headquarters. The women were informed that no money is collected for the Red Cross in this manner. The man who did the soliciting signed the name "Thielman" to one receipt and said he was a Bohemian. He is a blond.

BIG EMPLOYERS GIVE HOLIDAY TO MEN IN PARADE

Urge All to Aid New Army on March of Patriotism.

Twenty-five of the biggest employers of men in Chicago signed a statement yesterday offering their men who are "eligible to participate" a day off Saturday on full pay if they will march in the great patriotic parade. In all 50,000 men have been invited to join in the remarkable demonstration. The statement the employers signed says:

"The celebration of National Army day should commend itself to every employer in Chicago. On Saturday every registered man eligible to participate in the parade of the national army should be permitted to absent himself from business between the hours of 8 and 1 o'clock without loss of compensation.

"National Army day is Chicago's tribute to the men whose names stand first on the roll of honor of America's defenders. Every patriotic man whose name is on that list will march and every patriotic employer will take immediate steps not only to permit but to encourage him to do so.

Give Own Men Time.

"In behalf of the business institutions which we personally represent, we, the undersigned, assure the National Army day committee our fullest coöperation."

The first twenty-five to sign, and others are expected to follow suit, are these:

Frederic W. Upham, president, Consumers company.
E. U. Kimbark, president, Paper Mills company.
E. A. Cudahy, president, Cudahy Packing company.
John W. Scott, president, Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.
E. G. Cowdery, president, Peoples Gas Light and Coke company.
Samuel Insull, president, Commonwealth Edison company.
Howard Elting, vice president, Adams & Elting company.
T. E. Donnelley, president, R. R. Donnelley & Sons.
John T. Stockton, president, John Stockton Transfer company.
Thomas E. Wilson, president, Wilson & Co.
Frank O. Wetmore, president, First National bank.
Arthur Meeker, vice president, Armour & Co.
John W. O'Leary, Arthur J. O'Leary & Son Co.
John G. Shedd, president, Marshall Field & Co.
George W. Montgomery, manager, The Fair company.
E. F. Hill, vice president, Chicago Telephone company.
L. A. Busby, president, Chicago Surface lines.
C. A. Pies, president, Link Belt company.
D. F. Kelly, manager, Mandel Brothers.
Alex Legge, general manager, International Harvester company.
Joseph T. Ryerson, president, Joseph T. Ryerson & Sons Co.
W. A. Curtis, vice president, Montgomery Ward & Co.
Charles A. Wacker, Chicago Plan commission.
E. L. Ward, Swift & Co.
Kay Wood, Wood Brothers company.

Serbians to Cheer Marchers.

One thousand Serbians, not eligible to the draft, it was announced yesterday, will gather in uniform and will occupy a space allotted to them, from which place they will cheer the marchers as they go by. Thirty clubs likewise will be represented by their memberships and will line the route of march.

Heading each marching body will be banners, numbered from 1 to 36, and the men will march under the "colors" of their own registration precincts. All men in the first quota outside of Chicago are invited to make up the eighty-seventh division. An eighty-eighth division will be for transients who happen to be in Chicago.

FIVE INJURED WHEN MOTOR CAR TURNS TURTLE

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Rost of 3837 North Seeley avenue, Charles Anderberg and Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Peterson, all Chicagoans, were severely injured late Sunday when their automobile toppled into a ditch near Valparaiso, Ind.

Lee Reynolds of 2237 Forest avenue sustained a broken leg last night when a street car at Thirty-fifth street and Hermitage avenue struck his motorcycle. Robert Boha of Winnetka was badly bruised when his automobile collided with a coal truck at Ash street and Asbury avenue, Winnetka.

A. Schults of 5614 West Chicago avenue, a member of the Home Defense league, and Detective Sergt. James Garry and Policemen Dalton, Schmechtiermer, and Grady of the Austin station were hurt last night when Schultz's car collided with that of Walter Stock, 2114 Warren avenue. The policemen were taking a prisoner to the station and this personage escaped, unhurt, while all the others were bruised and cut.

TRAIN KILLS 5, HURTS 2 IN AUTO

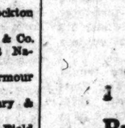
Bedford, Ind., July 30.—[Special.]—Five were killed and two were probably fatally injured near Seymour last night when a fast mail train on the Panhandle railroad struck an auto in which the party was returning from a picnic. The dead:

Lon Prewitt, owner and driver of the auto.
William Steinker, cashier of the Bliss Milling company.
Julius Ortzatad, student at Concordia college, Fort Wayne.
Miss Clara Weindherst.
Miss Edna Zimmerman.

Probably fatally injured:
Miss Ora Droege.
Martin Steinwedel.

Prominent Elk Dies.

Stillwater, Minn., July 30.—[Special.]—Arthur P. M. Peirce, for twelve years mayor of Red Wing and a prominent Elk, died of heart failure while attempting to escape from a burning launch below South Stillwater this morning. He was sixty feet from shore when he sank. He was rescued but died in ten minutes.



Present Day Business Women

Many business women use Ruvia daily and prevent the disagreeable odors of perspiration. Ruvia does it easily, quickly, harmlessly—odorless, snow-white, doesn't stain clothes. Druggists generally. Generous jars 25 cents. Pocket size, a dime.

MENNEN'S Ruvia
GERHARD MENNEN CHEMICAL CO.
NEWARK, N. J.

Aerofan

The Wonderful Aerofan with its Aeroplane propeller throws more air than any fan twice its size. Uses less current. Operates on both direct and alternating current. Delivered prepaid anywhere in U. S. for $18. SALESMAN WANTED. Russell Electric Co., Mfrs., 149 W. Austin Ave., Corner La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois.

LANDIS TOO GOOD A PATRIOT TO TRY THEM, THEIR PLEA

He's Prejudiced in Favor of War, Pacifists Say in Affidavit.

There are at least three people in this country who think Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis is too much of a patriot. They have gone on record in the United States District court to that effect by filing an affidavit charging that because of the recent public speeches of the judge in which he stated "he would spend his time fighting the man who is fighting the soldier," and not because of the fact the judge has a son, Reed Landis, serving the colors, they cannot obtain a "fair trial at his hands." They ask for a change of venue.

The three—James Cully, Emil Strem, and Clyde Hough—are all members of the band, which, on the evening following registration day, marched through the streets of Rockford and incidentally into jail, after having refused to register because of "their conscientious objections to war." They are scheduled to go to trial before Judge Landis in September.

Text of Affidavit.

"We are truly convinced that we cannot obtain a fair, just, and impartial hearing before the Hon. Kenesaw Mountain Landis by reason of this," the affidavit reads.

"That the said Kenesaw Mountain Landis," it continues, "has openly committed himself to a prior conviction, wthout hearing, of any one and every one who dares to openly, freely and conscientiously oppose war, despite the fact that the right to criticise, correct, direct, and command, its government, and constituted authority, remains in a free and unenslaved people, so that the said government, and constituted authority, may, at least in so far as it can be controlled by the people in an emergency, obey the will of the people who submit to authority, and recognize the voice of the people, be that will and voice, in the direction of carrying on a war which has been declared without their consent or approval.

"That the said Kenesaw Mountain Landis, well knowing the influence his opinions might carry in certain directions and amongst the minds of those most easily swayed, did with forethought and deliberation deliver a certain talk on July 14, wherein he said, 'I can't go to war; I wish I could. I'll do what I can. I'll spend my time fighting the man who is fighting the soldier.'"

"Has Personal Interest."

"Deponents further state that Kenesaw Mountain Landis cannot grant them a fair trial by reason of the fact that he has a personal interest in the carrying on and outcome of the war because he has a son engaged in military service of the United States of America; and that he has openly condemned all those who are opposed to the carrying on of the war."

Such are the reasons set out by the defendants who are indicted on a charge of conspiracy against the draft law.

The affidavit was filed by Attorney John L. Metzen, who at the hearing in Freeport asked Judge Landis for a change of venue on the ground that an article appearing that morning in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, which referred to the "slackers" as "traitors" would prejudice the interests of his clients.

The court's answer to that request was "Pooh-pooh."

Iowa Insurance Co. Faces Charges.

Sioux City, Ia., July 30.—Charging gross irregularities and mismanagement, Assistant Attorney General Davidson today asked the District court to name a receiver for the Equity Mutual Fire Insurance association of Sioux City.

PARTED BY DEATH

Hubard Twins, One of Whom Is Dead After Fall.

Katherine Hubard — Harry Hubard
EDWANE PHOTO

Harry Hubard, 4 years old, is a lonely twin today, for his sister Katherine is dead. She lived with her parents and her brother at 134 Elisabeth street. It was hot on Sunday, and the girl asked her mother for permission to go out and play. Mrs. Hubard thought it too warm in the sun, so she allowed the twins to play on a roof in the shade. She heard them singing, and then heard a scream. Katherine fell into a cement area, receiving a skull fracture. She was taken to the county hospital, where she died yesterday morning.

ILLINOIS TROOPS OFF TO CAMP SOON

Washington, D. C., July 30.—[Special.]—Orders sending the Illinois division of the national guard to camp at Houston, Tex., may be expected at any time.

First orders sending troops south were issued today, when the national guard of the District of Columbia and neighboring units, forming the Eighth division, were directed to entrain Aug. 7 for camp at Anniston, Ala.

These troops were called out July 25, the same date on which the Illinois division was called into federal service. No date for entraining for the south will be set before Aug. 5, the date on which all the troops are to be drafted into the federal service. But a general exodus of troops south is expected after that date, unless there are unforeseen delays in the completion of camps.

Prosecution Asks for New Mooney Bomb Case Trial

San Francisco, Cal., July 30.—Attorney General Webb of California this afternoon filed in the Supreme court a petition giving his consent for a new trial for Thomas J. Mooney, convicted several months ago of murder in connection with the preparedness parade dynamiting. The Supreme court will take the petition up at its October term.

ALGONQUIN NOW IS DOING MORE GOOD THAN EVER

Camp and Hospital Are in Need of Money for Food for Poor.

There were at Camp Algonquin and THE TRIBUNE hospital yesterday 100 more convalescent mothers and children of the Ghetto and the tenements than were ever before quartered there. Because of the cost of living, the expense of keeping them there is about 50 per cent higher than it ever has been before.

And yet for $2.50 a child may remain at the camp for a week—seven days of bliss to children whose playground has been the pavement and whose beds, on hot nights, the fire escape or the cement sidewalk. And for $4 a mother who has been trying in vain to get well in her tenement environment may spend that week in THE TRIBUNE hospital, getting the best of food and care and the maximum of fresh air and beautiful scenery.

Capacity Taxed.

The capacity of the hospital and the camp has been taxed. There are 400 women and children at Algonquin now. Never before has there been more than 300.

There is even a greater need for clothing at the camp than ever before, in spite of a prevailing prosperity. Mrs. Laura J. Collar, superintendent of the camp, believes that is due to the practice of economy in clothes by those who formerly gave more of their clothes away.

While second hand clothing is seriously needed, the greatest need is money, most of which goes for food. The mothers at the hospital and the children at the camp are fed well with wholesome country food—bread and butter, milk, cocoa, meat, fish, and fruit. Often the reason they are there is because they have not had enough to eat previously.

Ice and Hospital Donations.

Contributions received yesterday for THE TRIBUNE hospital were:

J. U.	$5.00	Mrs. K. D. King, Ed. Gudeman Jr	5.00
Mrs. A. M. Swift	15.00	Alice King and Florence Scribner	3.20
Jas. M. Bishop	5.00		
E. B. Silverhorn	25.00		
W. F. Uts.	2.50	Day's total	$60.70

The largest contribution of the year to the ice fund was received from a woman of Decorah, Ia. Contributions to the fund received yesterday were:

"Friend," Decorah, Ia.	$100.00	Widow's mite	2.00
Ferris	1.00	Mrs. Annie M. Swift	15.00
E. Gudeman Jr	5.00	Mrs. L. A. Smith	10.00
Mrs. W. A. Carney	3.00	Ber. Goldstein	5.00
Anonymous	2.00	M. H. B.	5.00
M. V. L.	2.00	Mrs. A. M. B. K.	2.00
C. G. A.	2.00	E. T. G.	5.00

The total for the day was $159.50.

Mr. Business Man:

There will be unavoidable delay in probating your estate. Provide for the immediate wants of your family after your death by opening a joint Savings Account with the

Illinois Trust & Savings Bank
LA SALLE AND JACKSON STS.

Joint accounts may be opened in the name of two or more persons, payable to the order of such persons jointly or severally, and to the order of the survivors or survivor of them.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits
$16,400,000

DESKS
Table Chairs, Files, Office Supplies.
LARGEST STOCKS LOWEST PRICES
The Globe-Wernicke Co. 11 N. Wabash and 43 and 45 S. Fifth Ave.

READ TRIBUNE ADS AND PROFIT THEREBY

On patron's request, charge purchases made today will be posted to August account.

Mandel Brothers
Men's shop, second floor

Men! a decidedly seasonable sale of

all-worsted bathing suits

at $3

Your choice of navy with white stripes, light oxford with royal blue, and black with orange; the value of exceptional interest.

Separate bathing jerseys and trunks, 1.50

These in many shades; one of the new fads for the younger men.

White canvas belts with nickel plated buckle, 25c.

Second floor.

200 imported japanese crepe beach robes, 3.50

They were imported direct by us, and we show them in about 20 different patterns. Colors are fast, and the robes the ideal sort to take in your grip on your vacation. Mail orders filled. Shipping weight, 1 lb.

Palm Beach

—suits for men and young men, plain or belt-back styles, tailored to withstand the withering influence of heat, specially priced at $6.95

Other Palm Beach Suits, to $10

Light-Weight Fabric
Outing Suits

We have ordered in all outstanding shipments of feather-weight Outing Suits, and are now showing excellent values in all fabrics.

Kool Kloth Suits, $10.50
White Flannel Suits, $15 to $25
Mohair Suits, $15 to $20
Silk Suits to $30.

Outing Trousers, domestic and imported fabrics, suitable for evening, vacation, and sport wear, $1.50 to $12.

Fourth Floor

THE HUB
Henry C. Lytton & Sons
N. E. Corner State and Jackson.

The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 8, 1868, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

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TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1917.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."
—Stephen Decatur.

PEACE TERMS.

When the new German chancellor made his opening address to the reichstag he was, of course, conscious that he was addressing the world. The opportunity lay before him to suggest Germany's conditions of peace at least as clearly as Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Balfour have done. He did not elect to do so, and the central powers cannot complain if the allied governments and peoples refuse to accept seriously unofficial assurances or friendly seeming generalities such as Mr. James O'Donnell Bennett conveys in his dispatch to THE TRIBUNE or the Austro-Hungarian premier offers us in his interview replying to Lloyd George. Dr. Michaelis' attempt to thrust the initiative upon the allies is based on a disingenuous assumption. Allied statesmen have gone further in defining their position than German. Bethmann-Hollweg's invitation to enter a conference was necessarily refused by the allies because it was an invitation to enter it blind, presumably accepting as a basis a military situation representing the climax of German military power and foregoing without hint of compensatory concessions the advantages to be expected by the allies from the growth of their own power.

An offer of such character could not have been accepted except upon the ground of an accomplished German victory and it cannot serve now as an excuse for throwing upon Germany's opponents the duty of laying down their cards while Germany keeps her hand concealed.

Both Dr. Michaelis' speech and the various hints and unofficial pronouncements which are appearing must be accepted as diplomatic tactics intended to give the appearance rather than the reality of peace preliminaries. That they are evidence of an acute desire for peace, however, we may safely assume. If they are put forth, as Washington is reported to believe, in the hope that they will slow down American preparation, they are only another evidence of the German official's inability to read American character. The American mind is not so guileless. If there is anything we may infer from indefinite German pronouncements it is that the evidence we are giving of a determination to go in to win is telling already upon the German attitude. The medicine is working well, in other words, and we shall not reduce the dose or change the treatment.

In other words, if we can make clear to German militarist imperialism that we are serious in our purpose to thwart its ambition and are willing to pay the price of that achievement, whatever it is, we are not so silly as to abate our war preparations as soon as there is sign that our determination is bringing results. The interests opposed openly or surreptitiously to the war may talk louder, but the majority of the nation is back of the government to win peace on terms which will free us and all peaceful peoples, as far as we can contrive, from the perpetual threat of aggression by a world conquering military power.

But the failure of the German spokesmen to give us more definite ideas of what German statecraft at this stage is ready to accept emphasizes the desirability of making clear, at least to ourselves and our allies, what we think these peace terms ought to be. If we accept as a broad generalization Mr. Wilson's formula of "making the world safe for democracy," we have still before us the more difficult task of determining the concrete conditions we think we can rely upon to assure that result. If we in conjunction with our allies will set forth a definite peace program, we shall gain far more in placing German diplomacy morally on the defensive than we could lose in the petty tactics of high politics. We shall smother foolish extremists like Sir Edward Carson, and we shall greatly stimulate patriotic determination and fighting morale in all the allied countries.

Among Americans who are not washed away in a tide of emotionalism and among level headed Britons, Frenchmen, and most of all among Russians, there is a clear recognition that under cover of the lofty aims statesmen assert and common men die for, there is a game of imperial advantage we have no intention to play out in blood and devastation. The rebuke if not the destruction of autocratic militarism is one thing. We in America believe it is worth our while or even necessary to enter the fight against it. But we wish to prevent sacrifice imposed for the sake of imperialist advantage for either side. We cannot altogether disentangle ourselves from these questions, but by throwing our own purposes forward in clear relief we can bring a maximum of pressure to bear for the earliest peace compatible with our common aims. This is compatible with and should most certainly be accompanied by the most vigorous development of our maximum strength and the earliest possible concentration of its full force upon the enemy.

SLAUGHTER IN WAR.

Slaughter in warfare seldom stands statistical test. There are moments of shock which horrify the imagination, but if those moments of shock were the normal of war no such struggle as this could have endured the time it has.

Roger Babson, the Wellesley statistician, using such figures as are obtainable as authentic, estimates that in the armies of France fourteen men in every fifteen have been safe. Casualties have been enormous, but the forces engaged have been stupendous and the average comes down to a comforting basis.

It is a military axiom that the killing of men is merely the necessary incident in the purpose of war. The purpose cannot be accomplished usually without the killing of men, but slaughter is not the object. It is merely a means to the attainment of the object, which is to deprive the enemy of powers of resistance. Heavy punishment which caused a panic would bring this about speedily. Strategy and tactics which produced an intolerable condition and untenable position would do it. The main point is that armies seldom are defeated because of their casualty lists.

It may be very well to tell American troops to kill Germans. It certainly is better to kill an enemy than to be killed by him. But there also is in this suggestion, horrid to a nation sick of the thought of war and about to enter it, the idea of a tremendous loss which does not agree with the facts.

The soldier does not enter a debacle. He enters a dangerous bit of work in which his chances of success and of heroism are greater than his chances of death or injury.

FOOD CONTROL.

An autocratic power gets a place in republican conditions only by the reason of a great emergency. The food control bill assumes that the emergency justifies the direction of new and very important government activities by one man—Mr. Hoover—whose appointment is not to be subject to confirmation.

The congressional objection to dictatorship seems to have broken down under Mr. Wilson's will, and the administration is to have its way. Inasmuch as the procedure of food and supply control is an extraordinary emergency departure from our natural procedure it is less astonishing that we are to have one man control.

There seemed to be no fatal objections to the committee process which was insisted upon for a while in congress, but the administration was convinced that the war has proved the inefficiency of committee control and the necessity of one man control.

Certainly the shipbuilding program was not advanced by the differences of opinion, and the failure at a decision, which could have been reached if the power was in one man's hands, undoubtedly set the American cause back.

One man power as an expedient, recognized as opposed to the principles of government, no matter how effectively it works, may be needed to win the war, and we can only trust, if one man power is to be adopted, that Providence sends the right man.

Committee mistakes are many and inevitable, but there is at least a check upon action. It may not get so far ahead. It may not go so far wrong. The principles of food and supply regulation, startling as they are to an unaccustomed, freely buying, freely selling people, are rationally in keeping with the necessities of the occasion—or seem to be.

We are a long ways—we trust—from bread tickets, but likewise we are some ways from the latitudinarian attitude of the American of two years ago toward the supplies which maintain life in this country.

GIRLS.

It is the open season for girls, and the shots fly thick and fast. One contributor to the "Voice of the People" would "put the girls back in their clothes." Another would "give the girls a good scrubbing, especially their cheeks, eyebrows, and lips." Next you know we shall be face to face with the fundamental question, which, of course, is: Shall girls any longer be allowed?

For our own part, we incline toward a belief that they should. They are terrifying. Granted. Not long ago they put on false hair by the armful, and a distinguished mathematician calculated: "Twenty horses make one mattress, twenty mattresses make one girl." They are perhaps as startling today. But we like them.

Still, we realize that the cynical, the stony-hearted, and the misogynistically jocose derive great benefit from their attitude toward girls, particularly when the country is at war. Without girls to surprise them, shock them, scare them, how would they develop the martial fortitude these trying times demand?

WAR CONTRACTS.

Certain senators have again returned to the attack on the members of the advisory board of the council of national defense, asserting that huge profits are being made in war contracts through the connivance of these men.

It is charged that large quantities of shoes were purchased at prices in excess of the lowest bid, and it is asserted there has been a considerable waste of money in letting contracts for the army cantonments. The apparent inability of the advisory board to establish an equitable price for coal is also cited.

There may be an element of truth in these charges. Human nature being what it is, we cannot hope to eradicate all selfish considerations over night. "There is none perfect; no, not one." But it is not necessary to conclude that every improper contract is attributable to avarice on the part of the members of the advisory board. To get a thing done in a hurry it is often necessary to pay a higher price than would otherwise be defensible. Under certain circumstances, moreover, it is neither possible nor wise to devote weeks and months of time to determine fair unit costs of manufacture.

But assuming that some of the members of the advisory board have not been as careful to protect the government from exploitation as they might be, nevertheless we are getting a much higher degree of protection than would obtain if the letting of contracts was governed by congressional influence. The very thought of permitting members of congress to dictate the awarding of these contracts is suggestive of scandal and corruption; even if the congressmen desired to play square they could not resist the pressure that would be brought to bear. We only have to think back to civil war and Spanish war days to verify our fears.

The truth is that the new system is so much better than the old system of political intrigue that we must be careful not to allow censorious congressmen to blind our eyes. Their motives may be patriotic, but the critics include the pork hunting gang which would be only too glad to stampede the country into returning to the rottenness of the old system.

Editorial of the Day

WHAT MONEY CANNOT BUY.

[Agnes Repplier in the August Atlantic.]

When Germany dared us last winter to send out our ships, voicing her threats in the most fantastically insolent message which one nation ever dispatched to another since the Dauphin sent the tennis balls to Henry V. (and he mistook his man), what help did all our millions give us? When we dug our mail out of an American steamer, and asked England—England overwhelmed with debt and bleeding at every pore—to carry it over the sea for us, what solace did our wealth afford our humbled pride? 'Money speaks..' Yes, but how wise and how resolute are its words? Perhaps when Mr. Cleveland said that, if it took every dollar in the treasury, and every soldier in the United States army, to deliver a postal card in Chicago, that postal card should be delivered, he was glad to think that the nation's wealth could be used to sustain the nation's rights, and fulfill the nation's obligations. But it takes more than a treasury full of gold to send a postal card across the sea.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

Motto: How to the Line, Let the quips fall where they may.

CAN.

Can, lady, can with care,
So there may be food to spare;
While your knight adjusts his visor
And goes forth to can the Kaiser.

WE were thinking Sunday afternoon what a grand idea it is to make the world safe for democracy, when a man walked into our house in his dripping bathing suit, used the telephone to call up Chicago, and departed leaving a pool of water and sand on our new hardwood floor. Whereupon we gave three rousing cheers for democracy.

A SERVICE OF PATRIOTIC SONG.

Sir: For our next number we offer the great double Bill (Thompson and Hearst) in the tearful ballads, "My Heart Bleeds for the Hyphen" and "Keep Our Boys at Home." Mason and Hamlewis piano used.

TEXT.

THE Siamese minister has presented Siam's declaration of war against the dual monarchy. The Austro-Hungarian foreign minister's comment is not reported, but we conjecture it was, "Well, what of it?"

FIRST COUSIN TO MAPLE.

[From the Wilton, Ia., Advocate-Review.]

Birdseye Shugar who is employed at the James Frymoyer farm two miles north of town met with a painful accident Tuesday afternoon while operating a binder.

REFERRING to that sad day when Harper's Weekly ceased to be (and oh, the difference to Norman Hapgood!), Mr. Jim Ford of the Porcupine says:

"But there came a day when the ominous death-rattle of a suffrage number in the sufferer's throat, followed by the sound of Mr. Crane's leg snapping back into its socket, told the watchers that all was over."

OVER THE TOP—OF THE TEACUPS.

Sir: Passing a Red Cross knitting bee on a Quincy porch, I noticed one girl producing a sky-blue silk sweater, and another a pale pink garment. Does this presage a series of teas by the Sammies in honor of the Boches? W. S.

ONE conscientious objector is represented "as by nature very tender-hearted." And as evidence it is related that "as a child he could not bear, even when in anger, to knock a playmate down, and that once, seeing a rabbit pursued by hunters, he trembled for the creature's safety." Wouldn't that give you shell-shock?

CRUEL AND INHUMAN.

[From the Duluth Herald.]

On the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment, Mrs. Frances Koplenk files suit against Joseph Koplenk for divorce. They were married seven years ago and have seven children ranging in age from 4 months to 9 years.

ANYBODY nowadays who demands that he be allowed to "live his own life" should take his demand and himself to some place like the neighborhood of Hudson Bay or the Dismal Swamp. If he insists on living in a so-called civilized community he must accept what comes.

A CASE FOR CRAZY KEDDY.

[Received by a Fort Wayne j. p.]

Dear Sir: Your name has been handed me as being collectors in your city I young men owes me horried money in order to get it you will have to do a little docotive business if you care to handle it let me know they are sharpers, villions my address, etc.

THERE is no guessing the number of torpedoes that have missed their marks. One is reported to have passed within ten feet of a steamer, and this is perhaps the most extraordinary incident of the war. All the other misses reported were precisely six feet.

THE Dutch commissioner hopes we may appreciate that Holland is between the devil and the deep sea. We do. And the further fact that Holland has been feeding the devil with a long spoon.

PROSE RIME.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

In the Manchester Guardian a writer recently quoted some striking examples of this vicious prose rime. Lincoln's second inaugural address contained the following:

"Fondly we hope,
Fervently we pray,
That this mighty scourge of war
May speedily pass away."

In "Alpha of the Plough" occurs the following:

"Companions of the saints and sages,
Sharers in the wisdom and laughter of the ages."

But the most remarkable example of false rimed prose he quotes from a story entitled "Chivalry and the Tram-girl," which appeared in a London periodical:

"The conductress of the tramcar—
Herself probably weary,
But not more weary than we—
Suddenly wakened us
All with the query,
"'Do you mind, gentlemen, if I get a cup of tea?'"

ALL authors, Stevenson is quoted as saying, have shuddered at the consonances they have at times unwittingly perpetrated. We still shudder at one atrocity we wittingly perpetrated. After working hours on one sentence in a story, we gazed with pride on this:

"The din of city traffic echoed only faintly here."

THE INSPIRED MAKE-UP MAN.

[From the Delavan, Wis., Times.]

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Tom Kennedy, Sunday, July 15, a daughter.

MORE TO FOLLOW.

ONE original book reviewer remarks that "Summers" will not add to Edith Wharton's reputation. The customary phrase, in use by the Reviewers' union, is "enhance the reputation."

LIKEL.

I flivvered through Suburban Dell.
I heard one cry "Likel! Likel!"
I said: "A friend of B. L. T.!
Now will I know what this mote be."
Then saw I one who dug the earth,
And pulled a weed, and made sad mirth.

"I hoe and hoe and hoe and hoe,
And this is all I have to show."
(He showed six beanlets in a row,
Twelve radishes, some puny corn,
And ten potato vines forlorn.)

"Still fight I here the garden jinx,
The while I might be on the links."
(With air sublime and mock bravado,
He crushed a bug of Colorado.)

"I like to farm, like!—like!"
Said I, "You serve your country well,
Not less than facing shot and shell."
And grinning, he replied, "Likel!
Likel I like to farm—like!"
And so I left Suburban Dell.

F. M. B.

"IN our position of defense we have no intention of crushing the enemy."—Austria's premier.

A change of tune from that sung when the dinner in Paris was planned.

A YOUNG woman who has gone into the woods of Estes Park to camp by herself for a week is referred to as "a modern Eve." Why? In what respect does she resemble Eve?

"THE draft, fortunately for we who dope the game."—Hon. Hugh S. Fullerton, in the Incomp. Examiner.

Errors, 1.

THE scouts of Fliegende Blätter should sign up Doc Michaelis as a contrib. He says that Germany's enemies are "actuated by lust of conquest."

MARRIED, in Chester, N. Y., July 28, Miss Phoebe Bull and Mr. Charles Wesley Slaughter.

FOR some must can while others knit;
so runs the world away.
B. L. T.

How to Keep Well. By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, of matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright: 1917: By Dr. W. A. Evans.)

SOME LESSONS FROM THE WAR.

THE American Journal of Public Health publishes an article on sanitation and hygiene in the war zone written by Mr. Saville from English and French publications. The following methods and other facts are taken from this article:

For dry antiseptics the French use chloride of lime (as a deodorant), ferric sulphate (to prevent fermentation), and quicklime (to destroy organic matter). Formalin solutions are used as body disinfectants. For field use the only disinfectants used are as follows:

Chloride of lime. Put 3 ounces in a quart of water, then dilute to 10 quarts.

Corrosive sublimate. One part to 1,000; 80 grains of sea salt to the quart of solution adds to the efficiency.

Heavy coal oils in emulsion with water 50 to 100 to the thousand are deodorants especially valuable in urinals.

Bedding and linen are sterilized by steam.

To sterilize feces and urine use 5 per cent copper sulphate, 2 to 5 per cent cresol, or 4 per cent chloride of lime.

Lice are removed from the hair by rubbing in equal parts of kerosene and olive oil. This is left on twenty-four hours and then washed off. Benzine, kerosene, and 10 per cent acetic acid used singly are also effective.

Lice in the clothing are removed by a powder composed of 2 per cent iodoform, 2 per cent creosote, and 96 per cent naphthalene. The seams are smeared by mineral oil, nine parts; soft soap, five parts; water, one part.

The care of the feet is of first importance. Each regiment has at least one expert chiropodist. For corns daily painting with a solution of sixty grains of salicylic acid, eight grains of cannabis indica extract, and one ounce of flexible collodion is done. After a few days of this the corn is ready to be removed.

All blisters on the feet are pricked at the end of the day and painted with tincture of iodine.

Boots large enough to permit the wearing of two pair of socks are worn. The pair of socks next the skin are woolen.

Boots are oiled twice a day inside and out with castor oil or olive oil.

Socks must be clean each morning. If fresh socks cannot be had each day the used pair must be turned inside out and aired.

The British allow one quart of water for each 7½ miles marched when the infantry is on the road. Men on the march are allowed one gallon of water a day for drinking purposes; in camp at least three pints. The water allowances for all purposes when men are in barracks is twenty gallons.

The simplest method of sterilizing water is by cooking it into a weak tea. Sterilization of water by chemicals has been very satisfactory.

AVOID SWEETS.

Constant Reader writes: "I have very rheumatic feet and weigh dressed nearly 170 pounds. I must reduce. On account of the rheumatism I refrain from meat and many acids. I eat largely of vegetables, barring potatoes, but to get on have to fill in some with starches, so I do not reduce very much. Please give me a diet."

REPLY.

Eat all the meat you want. Eat rather freely of butter and other fats. Eat all the acids you care for. Eat no desserts, ice cream, pies, pastries, puddings, or sweets of any kind. No candies, no confections of any kind. No sugar in your coffee or anything else. Not more than two slices of bread a day. No cereal. Potato not oftener than twice a week. Eat no other starchy vegetables or very sweet fruits. If you live on meat and take but little potatoes you will need watery fruits and vegetables to maintain your chemical balance.

BIRTHMARKS AND SHOCK.

A. W. W. writes: "The following clipping was cut from a Chicago paper:

"'Incidentally, it is interesting to know the baby's condition may be the result of a fright suffered by the mother before the child was born. Half a year before the little one came into the world the mother witnessed a frightful accident in which a man was mutilated.'

"The statement was credited to Dr. Harry Haiselden. My wife showed it to me as proof that a baby can be 'marked' before birth, and it seems as though your campaign of the last few years has been of no avail, in her case at least."

REPLY.

When I read this statement I thought of the unnecessary misery it would cause many prospective mothers. Every embryologist knows that there is no anatomical connection between the brain of the mother and the body of her unborn child. Hunter proved that some centuries ago. There is no possible machinery by which mental shock to the mother could cause a birthmark. Unfortunately, people infer that because Dr. Haiselden is a good surgeon he also has a considerable knowledge of embryology.

NO STAMPED ENVELOPE.

J. W. W. writes: "1. Recently I wrote asking you to answer the following questions but have received no reply: 2. Can a child six years old contract meningitis from the effects of vaccination? 3. Can't this disease be checked in its early stages or before it is developed?"

REPLY.

1. As you sent no stamped envelope, we did not send you a reply by mail. The number of letters sent anonymously or without addresses or stamps for reply is many times the number that can be answered in this column.

2 and 3. No.

LIKE STRONG COFFEE.

S. H. Y. writes: "Please say through your column what are the effects of using caffeine tablets. I am 60 years of age, but a friend recommends me to use caffeine tablets. Will the habit grow on me?"

REPLY.

The effect will be that of strong coffee. The habit may grow on you just as the coffee habit grows on people.

LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

(Copyright: 1917: By the Brentwood Co.)

PERSIA is now receiving a considerable amount of attention on the part of the British government, and is just at present the subject of much discussion and negotiation in Downing street and at Delhi.

Until the overthrow of the monarchy at Petrograd, Persia was in a fair way of being absorbed by Russia, and the greater portion of the northern part of the dominions of the shah was occupied by Muscovite troops, under the pretext of preserving order. These troops have all been withdrawn by the provisional government at Petrograd, which is committed to a program of nonannexation and to leaving every nation free to choose its own forms of government.

The withdrawal of the Russian troops from Persia, and also from Asia Minor, it is feared in London and at Delhi, will encourage the Turks under their German officers to invade Persia from the west. It is this consideration that renders the military occupation of all Persia, north and south, by Great Britain a matter of urgent necessity.

At the present moment there is not a single foreign soldier in Persia, the Germans and the Turks having been cleared out by Sir Christopher Sykes and the Russians having been withdrawn. But Persia is not strong enough to stand alone.

It would therefore appear as if the land of the shahs were within sight of its ultimate and inevitable destiny—namely: its absorption into the British empire, not necessarily as a province, but as an autonomous state, under its own native ruler, the shah, but subject to British protectorate.

It is improbable that there would be much armed opposition to any British military occupation of Persia. Still, it will necessitate the employment of a large number of troops, who can ill be spared, and will constitute a further drain on Great Britain's military resources.

The control of Persia, however, economical and political, would counterbalance all the cost that might be thus incurred. For it would form a bulwark against the invasion of India from the northwest, and by means of English capital and English brains the enormous latent resources of the country might be developed in such a fashion as to revive its old time prosperity, when it was one of the greatest and richest empires of the world.

Lady Lenox-Conyngham's death at an advanced age at Spring Hill, her place in County Londonderry, serves to recall a romantic episode which took place more than sixty years ago in County Tipperary and in which John Carden, popularly known as "Woodcock" Carden, owing to the number of times that he had been fired on by discontented tenants on his Barnane estates, played the leading rôle.

Lady Lenox-Conyngham, then Miss Laura Arbuthnot and a lovely girl, was staying with her still more beautiful sister, Eleanor Arbuthnot, at Rathronan house, near Clonmel, the country seat of their eldest sister, Lady Gough. John Carden was a cousin of the Arbuthnots and was violently in love with Eleanor, who had repeatedly rejected all his offers of marriage owing to his wildness.

Instead of realising that his attentions were distasteful, he thought she reciprocated his affection, but was prevented by her two sisters from accepting his proposals. So he planned an abduction. He had arranged relays of horses to the Galway sea coast, fifty miles away, and had chartered a steam yacht to convey her to the continent.

One Sunday when she was driving back to Rathronan house from church with her sisters, Laura and Lady Gough, he held up the carriage, and endeavored to drag her out. But he encountered such vigorous resistance on the part, not only of Eleanor herself, but also of her two sisters, that when they were reinforced by a man named John McGrath he fled.

Pursued and captured by a posse, he was tried at the Tipperary Assizes in 1854 and sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labor under the old Irish law enacted in 1634 for punishing "such as carried away maidens that be inheritors."

The abductor in those days used to put the girl before him on the horse instead of behind, in order that he might claim, if brought to trial, that it was he who had been carried off by her instead of she by him.

John McGrath, as a reward for thus coming to the rescue of Lady Gough and of the two Misses Arbuthnot, received a position in the inland revenue service, from which he retired on a pension in 1894 and died about six years ago. Miss Eleanor Arbuthnot never married.

After his conviction Carden won a good deal of popular sympathy. His adventure appealed to the romantic sense of the Irish people, who, especially the women, considered that Eleanor Arbuthnot had made a mistake.

Next to Premier Venizelos, the most important man of the new Greek government is M. Politis, minister of foreign affairs, who for many years was a distinguished French citizen. A native of Corfu, he was educated in France, where he won many university honors and having secured French naturalisation, became, after some years spent in teaching at Tours and at Poitiers, the most brilliant and noted of the professors of jurisprudence of the University of Paris.

Generally regarded as an authority on international law, his services were frequently sought by the French government, especially by the department of foreign affairs, in the troubles in the near orient following Austria's annexation of Herzegovina and Bosnia, eight years ago.

After the first Balkan war Venizelos, then as now prime minister of Greece, when passing through Paris on his way to attend the international conference in London, invited Politis to accompany him and to give him the benefit of his advice.

Politis, though not a member of the congress in London, played an important rôle there behind the scenes, and on its termination, at the pressing instance of Venizelos, he resigned his professorship at Paris, and has never left his side since.

A CURTAIN OF FIRE NEEDED

[From Punch (Copyright).]

Gunner (home on leave)—Walter, my neighbor's efforts with his soup (by the way, I'm sure he ought to be interned) are more than I can bear. Would you oblige me by asking the band to put up a barrage?

The Friend of the Insured.

Letters for this department must be signed with names and addresses of the writers.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

Bentley, Ill., July 17.—[To the Friend of the Insured.]—One year ago I bought an ordinary life policy issued by the Illinois Life of Chicago. This policy says the "premiums and renewals are payable in advance at the company's offices in Chicago or may be paid to any agent of the company in exchange for an official receipt signed by any authorized official of the company." Now my premium is due and as the agent, who lives in another city, owes me some money I can get it by paying him the premium, but cannot get it if the premium is paid direct. The company refuses to let me pay the agent, saying that he has no authority to collect renewals. Please advise me if it is not required according to the terms of the policy to let me pay the agent. ROY H. GIBBONS.

If the agent can give you an official receipt, signed by an authorized official of the company, you will be safe in paying him in exchange for such a receipt. The company is not obliged to intrust its receipts to unreliable agents.

TRIBUNE INSURANCE EDITOR.

LIMITED FORM POLICY.

Robinson, Ill., July 13.—[To the Friend of the Insured.]—I would like you to give the standing of the insurance company whose circular is inclosed.

C. T. BENNER.

The company is licensed in Illinois and makes a good financial statement. The policy described is a "limited" form and covers only the accidents and diseases described therein.

TRIBUNE INSURANCE EDITOR.

OPERATES ON SOUND PLAN.

Maywood, Ill., July 12.—[To the Friend of the Insured.]—I have some insurance with the People's Life Insurance company, which lately took over the Royal Life, and my premium is due, but I would like to know if it is a reliable company before making any more payments. ASH EDELSON.

The company is operating on the legal reserve plan, which is sound, and is licensed under the laws of Illinois, which are considered strong. Its assets Jan. 1 were reported as $847,835, and its surplus above capital and all other liabilities, as $67,163.

TRIBUNE INSURANCE EDITOR.

POLICY PROBABLY O. K.

Astoria, Ill., July 13.—[To the Friend of the Insured.]—The B. Life Insurance company offers to take over my farm at a fair cash value and give me a life insurance policy paying not less than 5½ per cent and probably as much as 6 or 6½ per cent yearly. Said policy may mature in ten, twenty, or twenty-five years, according to agreement. This farm represents the labor and accumulations of my wife and myself for over thirty years. I am now 56 years old and the management and operation of the farm is becoming burdensome. Would you consider the proposition safe and sound? SUBSCRIBER.

The company you name is sound and its policy would be good for whatever it promised. We are not sure just what kind of a policy you are offered, but probably it is an annuity, paying you an income for a certain number of years. The best form for you would be an annuity for life, with a guaranty of a certain number of years to your estate if you die soon. If you are married it should be a joint annuity, protecting your wife as well as yourself.

WISCONSIN'S REPORT.

Canton, Ill., July 13.—[To the Friend of the Insured.]—Please state your opinion of the solvency of the Loyal American Life association of Illinois.

H. A. MATTERS.

A valuation published by the Wisconsin insurance department gives the association of Chicago a percentage of solvency of 191.8. Its assets Jan. 1 were $466,511.

TRIBUNE INSURANCE EDITOR.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

SALUTE THE FLAG.

Chicago, July 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Thank you for your timely editorial entitled "Salute the Flag." I stood with a group of men yesterday when the procession passed. When the first American flag came by only one man in our group besides myself lifted his hat. I then suggested to the men in the group, in perfectly good temper, that it was a nice thing to salute our flag when it was carried in a procession—that it "helped along" and seemed patriotic. They all laughed and all but one lifted their hats and saluted the next American flag that came by.

The matter is of course not fundamental, but I think that the suggestion good-naturedly made will generally be good-naturedly received and have an effect. The police should, of course, come to attention and salute our flag whenever it is carried by in a procession. They should be severely disciplined for not doing this after orders have been given. It would be good for them as well as for the public.

ARTHUR T. ALDIS.

Chicago, July 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I was amazed yesterday that hardly a head was bared when the flag passed by. JOHN A. ROBISON,
Major Medical D. F. C., U. S. A.

Chicago, July 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Apropos of the editorial in today's TRIBUNE, "Salute the Flag," I was one of the spectators of yesterday's parade. A slight shock haired boy of 10 or 11 years stood close in front of me in the street. As each American flag in the procession passed him he doffed his cap and gave the Boy Scout salute, retaining his position until the flag was well beyond him. Not another person, within my range of vision, performed this act of homage or attempted anything resembling it.

Probably it is true, as suggested in your editorial, that as a people we are reluctant to display sentiment or do the unconventional thing. Perhaps if the little chap had known that he was the only person on either side of Michigan avenue within an entire block who was saluting the flag he would not have persisted. Perhaps, next time, he will stand with his cap on, but I think not. However, is it not due to his patriotic spirit and that of many other boys who have had his training that grown people encourage such acts of respect instead of displaying an indifferent attitude on such occasions? J. V. NORCROSS.

SING WHEN BAND PLAYS.

Chicago, July 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Instead of passively watching parades, with occasional cheers and handclappings, I would suggest that the people of the United States be urged to sing the songs played by the bands. It will arouse the enthusiasm of everybody and cheer the hearts of those who are going to the front as well as those who remain at home. If some one person in the sidewalk crowds would start the singing every one will join in and in keeping time with the band will learn to sing with the proper snap.

C. A. CARR,
6515 Woodlawn avenue.

DELIVERY AND SAVING.

Chicago, July 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—At last we hear something in the right direction: Let the various department and other stores show the public where it can save money by toting their own packages home, and I am sure that many will be very willing to save in that manner.

What inducement is there to the public on the present offer of the stores? We shall continue to pay the same outrageous prices for common necessities of life, and be requested to carry home the purchases.

Let the department stores show what it is costing them to deliver; what we can save by making our own deliveries, and then we can talk business.

In the meantime I am perfectly willing to help the delivery man hold on to his job. L. N. STANLEY,
72 West Adams street.

DOGS MAY BATHE, BUT NOT HUMANS.

Chicago, July 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—At this time while the sweltering public are clamoring for more bathing beaches and facilities for taking advantage of the cooling waters of Lake Michigan it might be well to observe that the city administration has, undoubtedly at the request of certain wealthy barons of the north side, placed a certain sign at a well known free beach at the foot of Belleview place, which reads as follows: "Bathing from 4 to 8:30, mornings only." It is at once apparent that the city is leaning toward the wishes of the wealthy rich who inhabit this section of the city and has been giving ear to their complaints that their sense of modesty has been offended by the spectacle of men and women bathing in the lake at this point and would rather deprive the general public of their right to bathe than offend these. Apropos of this I was amused at the comment of one of the residents in that neighborhood, "that the city allowed dog washing there any time, and suggested that the sign be changed to read: 'Bathing from 4 to 8:30, mornings only. Dog washing from 8:30 to 10 p. m. any day.'" WM. H. GALLAGHER.

NONE WHATEVER.

Marca, Ill., July 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Would it be worth while to call the attention of the government to the fact that if we are required to spend all our money for coal we will have nothing left with which to purchase the next issue of Liberty bonds? C. M. W.

O, WHAT'S THE USE?

Chicago, July 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have been a consistent Republican voter for years in Chicago, and, with many others, voted for Mayor Thompson, much to my sorrow. Among all of my acquaintances I have yet to find the man who does not regret having voted for the present mayor. To say that he is not patriotic is to put it in a mild way. Many think him disloyal to his country. Can there be a public meeting of patriotic citizens called, Republicans and Democrats alike, protesting his actions and public utterances? If a number of our representative citizens would take the initiative a monster meeting could be held and public action taken to try and impeach the mayor, or at least show to the country that the mayor is contemptible in the eyes of its citizens.

W. F. HOLDEN, 1823 Pratt avenue.

NATIONAL ARMY IT IS.

Chicago, July 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—There is an odium about the words conscript and draft. Why don't you revise your paper's vocabulary and refer to the men who have been called out and have been known as drafted as the national army, and the call made as call or called, instead of conscript or draft.

This would give us regular army, national guard, and national army as the designation of our three classes of army. T. B. CONOVER.

GOING TO FRANCE?
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We cut out the useless grammar; we give you a working vocabulary of 1,000 words and 200 idioms; in the first hour with us you converse 30 minutes in French.

Baron Albert Du Vivier, former student of the Conservatory of Paris, who during the past year in this Institute has taught French to nearly 2,000 Chicagoans, will personally direct and teach this course. Combining a thorough knowledge of English with a master's knowledge of his own language, having natural talent as a teacher, Baron Du Vivier ranks the equal of any French professor in America. Other noted French professors will assist him in this course.

'Quand vous arriverez en France' Says Baron Du Vivier:

"When you arrive in France you will find around you not English-speaking but French-speaking friends.

"If you go to France without a fair knowledge of French, you go unprepared—unable to serve your country with full efficiency—unable to enjoy France and the French people to the utmost—unable to easily make your purchases and order your meals—unable to 'get by' as a real comrade.

"The idea that you cannot learn French easily is wrong. I have made the language easy for thousands of other Americans, and I will make it easy for you.

"I will have you speaking French the first week!

"Let me prove it to you today."

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—**for drafted men—for registered men subject to call.**

—**for Red Cross nurses and workers.**

—**for society and club women, whether they go abroad or do their bit here.**

—**for *fathers* and *mothers* who want to *read* the French *newspapers* their boys send home; and to talk with the French *maidens* their boys bring home as *brides*.**

—**for the men of affairs who foresee French as the *exchange-language* of the nations.**

Learn to talk to your comrade, the French *"poilu"*; learn how to order a *meal* in a French cafe; learn how to say *"merci bien"* to the French peasant who divides his bread and soup with you.

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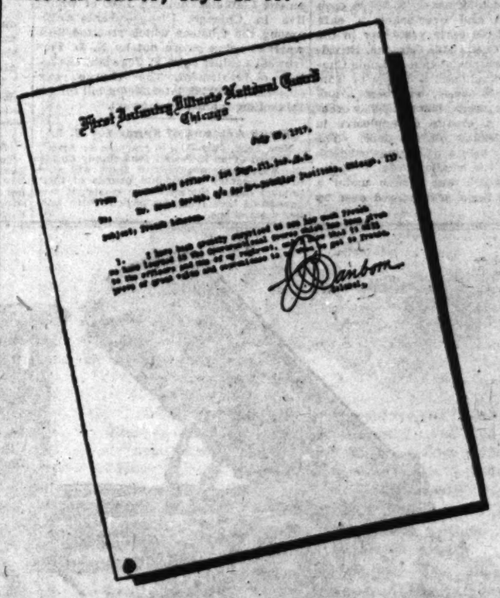

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93 DENTISTS OF CHICAGO IN LINE FOR ARMY STRAPS

Pass State Board Quiz and Licenses Are Sent Out.

Springfield, Ill., July 30.—[Special.]—The following persons, who have made application for a commission in the dental reserve corps of the United States army, have passed the Illinois state examination for dentists. Their licenses were mailed to them today by Francis W. Shepardson, director of registration and education:

Altman, Bernard .....404 Ashland-blvd.
Anderson, Oscar Victor..627 S. Ashland-blvd.
App, James E. .....716 W. Harrison-st.
Anderson, Alfred G.....9725 Exchange-av.
Black, Merle T.....31 W. Lake-st.
Bernsen, Louis B.....557 W. 13th-st.
Beane, Edgar G.....4110 Washington-blvd.
Beveridge, C. D.....627 S. Ashland-blvd.
Boman, Herbert L.....5220 Kenmore-av.
Baird, William G.....1041 Morse-av.
Bokman, Arthur F.....9012 Exchange-av.
Coltman, Harry Dean..1133 N. Ridgeway-av.
Cannon, James H.....5417 Ellis-av.
Capel, Robert J.....611 S. Ashland-blvd.
Chapek, Elmer H. .....3452 Broadway
Cavaidy, George .....1747 W. Harrison-st.
Deutsch, M. B. .....3422 W. 12th-st.
Day, Joseph C.....849 Lill-av.
Dunne, F. Raymond.....2142 Millard-av.
Grossman, Harry A...1659 S. Trumbull-av.
Ginsburg, Samuel J..1342 Independence-blvd.
Goldstein, Gerson M.....1111 N. Hoyne-av.
Goodney, Sidney B.....212 S. Ashland-blvd.
Greenspahn, Irving .....3121 W. 15th-st.
Holland, Theodore A.....3807 Vincennes-av.
Hooper, Harold A.....3441 Michigan-av.
Hess, Frank G.....1902 Jackson-blvd.
Hoeffel, Paul S.....4160 Drexel-blvd.
Holm, Harold A.....2615 N. Sacramento-av.
Imber, William James...901 S. Ashland-blvd.
Izakowitch, Benj....1800 W. Washburne-av.
Freudenberg, Robert S...1521 Greenleaf-av.
Jonas, Sam Theo.....871 Rush-st.
Johnson, Gordon G.....2903 Congress-st.
Irwin, E. B.....25 S. Honore-st.
John, Robert V.....3763 Wabash-av.
Johnson, Walter Wm..1712 N. Francisco-av.
Jones, Leon Arthur.....4518 Colorado-av.
Jaros, Joseph E.....2901 W. 25th-st.
Koppel, Samuel M....3441 N. Washtenaw-av.
Kelly, W. S.....610 E. 26th-st.
Khedroo, Shappoo Khedroo..1515 W. Monroe
Kapiller, Sol. A.....1555 S. Spaulding-av.
Kimmell, Frederick.....1301 N. Campbell-av.
Kasalovsky, Bohumil.....1614 S. Morgan-st.
Kobrzynski, John F.....1640 Julian-st.
Kabacki, Waclaw.....1251 N. Artesian-av.
Kennedy, Joseph Leo.....405 Jackson-blvd.
Ludquist, Gottfried R.....11122 Indiana-av.
Legrelt, Richard .....3136 Washington-blvd.
Lambert, Morton M.....5618 Winthrop-av.
Lee, Rufus William.....1836 Jackson-blvd.
Matteson, Clarence E.....31 W. Lake-st.
Manilow, Louis .....1224 N. Maplewood-av.
McLaughlin, Angus J.....4041 Sheridan-rd.
Miller, Clyde Jay .....2417 Prairie-av.
Millard, E. V.....627 S. Ashland-blvd.
Mullineaux, L. G.....601 E. 50th-st.
McKean, H. J.....1750 W. Adams-st.
Mikulas, Louis M.....502 S. Lincoln-st.
Mikulas, George W.....502 S. Lincoln-st.
Demecek, Charles A.....1539 W. 19th-st.
Overhold, Edwin M....212 S. Ashland-blvd.
Pearlman, Abram James....214 East 37th-st.
Pope, J. A.....1900 W. Jackson-blvd.
Rile, Charles M.....212 S. Ashland-blvd.
Rubin, Edward Allen .....834 S. Racine-av.
Reithel, Otto C.....1908 W. Adams-st.
Rasmus, Richard N.....1921 N. Sawyer-av.
Sternberg, M. B.....310 E. 31st-st.
Sippy, Bourne O.....5717 Kimbark-av.
Rehnet, Joseph J.....9 W. Goethe-st.
Stern, Leon M.....4736 S. Ashland-av.
Schroeder, Samuel C....319 S. Honore-st.
Newton, Francis J.....3821 N. Clark-st.
Sherman, Robert I.....1253 W. 13th-st.
Schlitz, Albert F.....1919 Congress-st.
Strosewski, Waclaw.....1724 N. Talman-av.
Shalek, Victor J.....1309 Independence-blvd.
Shuhman, Byron J.....1515 Monroe-st.
Shaughnessy, Lawrence J..1700 Jackson-blvd.
Stausburg, George H.....2948 E. 81st-st.
Sinkler, Samuel .....3829 W. 12th-st.
Tamarin, Abraham H.....1517 Polk-st.
Tark, Leo A.....1359 N. Campbell-av.
Tancil, Park .....3633 Prairie-av.
Volkman, Arthur Henry ....6717 Stewart-av.
White, Isadore A.....1942 W. Division-st.
Winsberg, Harry .....1300 S. Avers-av.
Watts, Emmett B.....857 Sheridan-rd.
Young, D. Sidney .....1837 Evergreen-av.
Richardson, George B.....4037 Ellis-av.
Werner, A. F.....857 Sheridan-rd.

Get $5,000, Miss $5,000, in Green Mill Robbery

Safeblowers took nearly $5,000 in cash and jewelry and overlooked a safe containing $5,000 early yesterday in the office of the Green Mill Gardens, Broadway and Lawrence avenue. Louis Chamales, the watchman, a cousin of Tom Chamales, the owner, was beaten and two janitors were bound. The robbers placed a charge of explosive in the safe and blew off the door. The inner compartments were smashed with a hammer. A smaller safe, containing $5,000, which was hidden under a pile of table linen, was passed over by the robbers.

ADDITIONAL DOCTORS FOR DRAFT WORK

Gov. Lowden Names Physicians to Re-Examine Men Rejected and Other Medical Men to Assist.

Springfield, Ill., July 30.—[Special.]—Gov. Lowden has approved the following recommendations of the state department of health for reëxamining physicians and assistant examining physicians in the Chicago exemption areas. The rules provide that in addition to the medical member of the exemption boards already appointed there shall be assistants named where those called for examination are more than a certain number. Also the law provides that men exempted for physical disability shall be reëxamined before they are finally released.

The appointments for the Chicago district are as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT—For reëxamining physician, Dr. O. H. Waterman; for assisting examining physicians, Dr. J. A. Toren, Dr. Le Roy Thompson.

SECOND—Reëxamining physician, Dr. John F. Golden; assisting examining physician, George W. Hochrein.

THIRD—Reëxamining—Dr. Paul C. Boomer. Assisting—Dr. Isaiah C. Gary, Dr. C. F. Sawyer.

FOURTH—Reëxamining—Dr. William E. Hall. Assisting—Dr. Henry I. Cummings, Dr. Charles V. Dudley, Dr. Floyd W. Willis.

FIFTH—Reëxamining—Dr. C. C. Clark. Assisting—Dr. J. E. Colburn, Dr. W. J. Schneider, Dr. John D. Phillips, Dr. Herman N. Bunnvesen, Dr. Robert Dodd.

SIXTH—Reëxamining, Dr. C. F. Barker; assisting, Dr. Albert Pech, Dr. James H. Blair, Dr. A. N. Moore.

SEVENTH—Reëxamining, Julius H. Wilson; assisting, Dr. J. E. Lechy, Dr. Cornelius, Mackey.

EIGHTH—Reëxamining, Dr. E. Blake Wright; assisting, Dr. E. W. Traub, Dr. Robert W. Morris.

NINTH—Reëxamining, Dr. P. McPherson; assisting, Dr. Frank Hanmore, Dr. Frank T. Liddy, Dr. Thomas McDonald.

TENTH—Reëxamining, Dr. Michael Q. Gay; assisting, Dr. William J. Egan, Dr. Edwin S. Naffz, Dr. A. S. Zopinski, Dr. M. J. Aron.

ELEVENTH—Reëxamining, Dr. V. A. Daly; assisting, Dr. Eugene O'Neil, Dr. F. J. Kruszka, Dr. George T. Bracken, Dr. J. B. Stogal, Dr. E. H. Krueger.

TWELFTH—Reëxamining, Dr. T. J. Bessehe; assisting, Dr. Theodore Johnston, Dr. Ralph J. Boonville, Dr. M. L. McIver, Dr. Richard Haley.

THIRTEENTH — Reëxamining, Dr. James A. Harvey; assisting, Dr. C. Q. Goulee, Dr. F. G. Dyas, Dr. W. S. Harpole, Dr. Charles F. Pinckard.

FOURTEENTH — Reëxamining, Dr. Joseph F. Miller; assisting, Dr. G. B. Mathisen, Dr. E. M. Bruce, Dr. W. C. Jones, Dr. W. J. Jeffries.

FIFTEENTH—Reëxamining, Dr. C. C. Clement, Del Prado hotel. Assisting, Dr. M. M. Portes, Dr. E. B. Hutchinson, Dr. K. K. Koessler, Dr. T. G. Allen.

SIXTEENTH—Reëxamining, Dr. B. F. Davis. Assisting: Dr. John A. Rise, Dr. E. S. Stewart, W. E. Duncan.

SEVENTEENTH—Reëxamining: Dr. W. A. Hillemeyer. Assisting: Dr. Walter Verlly.

EIGHTEENTH—Reëxamining, Dr. C. M. Jacobs; assisting, Dr. T. P. Ranney, Dr. S. N. Harvey, Dr. S. S. Barat, Dr. Thomas Faith.

NINETEENTH—Reëxamining, Dr. Robert A. Poynton; assisting, Dr. W. J. Nixon Davis, Dr. E. C. Wrightsman, Dr. William Ruph, Dr. F. A. Raz.

TWENTIETH — Reëxamining, Dr. G. G. O'Brien; assisting, Dr. W. B. McLaughlin, Dr. Don J. Harvey, Dr. J. W. Stanton, Dr. F. H. Stevenson.

TWENTY-FIRST — Reëxamining, Dr. J. S. Pigall. Assisting, Dr. Ludwig T. Hoegi.

TWENTY - SECOND — Reëxamining, Dr. J. T. Vandepoovart. Assisting, Dr. George A. Post, Dr. G. H. Heonanian, Dr. F. B. Moore.

TWENTY-THIRD—Reëxamining, Dr. A. J. Riedil. Assisting, Dr. Herbert Hammond.

TWENTY - FOURTH — Reëxamining, Dr. James Hoylam. Assistnig, Dr. Valslar Anys, Dr. Charles Newman, Dr. S. Rudis Jicinsky.

TWENTY-FIFTH—Reëxamining, Dr. P. T. Burns; assisting, Dr. F. P. Thometz, Dr. George C. Busch, Dr. E. F. Nasterdski.

TWENTY-SIXTH—Reëxamining, Dr. C. L. Lanard; assisting, Dr. I. S. Renn, Dr. J. W. Beaudette, Dr. Joseph Anderhub, Dr. John Nowakawski.

TWENTY-SEVENTH — Reëxamining, Dr. Leopold Wedeles; assisting, Dr. J. S. Noval, Dr. Joseph Vasumpaur, Dr. George W. Rezanka, Dr. F. C. Franke.

TWENTY-EIGHTH—Reëxamining, Dr. Lewis A. Kopecky; assisting, Dr. E. A. Lundgrun, Dr. S. W. Parowski, Dr. V. Josephson.

TWENTY-NINTH—Reëxamining, Dr. Ernest L. Hayford; assisting, Dr. Charles A. Wade, Dr. W. D. Boode, Dr. D. R. Grover, Dr. E. Perry Rice.

THIRTIETH—Reëxamining, Dr. Edwin Hammill; assisting, Dr. V. D. Lafferty, Dr. D. P. Russell, Dr. E. A. Christopferson, Dr. T. T. Lamping.

THIRTY-FIRST — Reëxamining, Dr. Henry H. Merrill. Assisting, Dr. John E. Stanton, Dr. Lawrence Ryan, Dr. Henry Baker, Dr. Frederick Seville.

THIRTY-SECOND—Reëxamining, Dr. David J. Jones. Assisting, Dr. Henry W. Berard, Dr. S. J. Elner.

THIRTY-THIRD — Reëxamining, Dr. Joseph Prendergast. Assisting, Dr. V. G. Darling, Dr. Ed Avery, Dr. John L. McCullom, Dr. James G. Martin.

THIRTY-FOURTH—Reëxamining, Dr. Greening Dahl. Assisting, Dr. C. J. Challenger, Dr. George Schaubel.

THIRTY-FIFTH — Reëxamining, Dr. W. J. Pollock, Assisting, Dr. N. A. Groves, Dr. E. B. Wunderlich, Dr. A. A. Kretle.

THIRTY-SIXTH—Reëxamining, Dr. J. V. Fowler.

THIRTY-SEVENTH — Reëxamining, Dr. J. W. Vandersilce.

THIRTY-EIGHTH—Reëxamining, Dr. D. M. Provan. Assisting, Dr. Charles Gieralbowski, Dr. Francis Dulak, Dr. A. Pietrszykowski.

THIRTY-NINTH—Reëxamining, Dr. S. A. Parmuth. Assisting, Dr. G. Albano, Dr. G. Homano, Dr. Charles Culver.

FORTIETH—Reëxamining, Dr. Anderson Sturat. Assisting Dr. H. Wilborg, Dr. G. C. Parker, Dr. Thomas Griffiths, Dr. George W. McCrary.

FORTY-FIRST—Reëxamining, Dr. A. H. Whitney. Assisting, Dr. John P. Ashworth, Dr. O. T. Pens, Dr. John P. O'Connell, Dr. B. F. Shanahan.

FORTY-SECOND — Reëxamining, Dr. John J. Alderson. Assisting, Dr. C. E. Greenfield, Dr. B. T. Roberts, Dr. M. Senitella, Dr. F. S. Schindler.

FORTY-THIRD—Assisting, Dr. E. Tobia, Dr. V. Gino, Dr. G. Monaco, Dr. C. Volino.

FORTY-FOURTH—Reëxamining, Dr. Willard D. Brode; assisting, Dr. Theodore Drosdowitz; Dr. Samuel L. Robin.

FORTY-FIFTH — Reëxamining, Dr. John Nagel; assisting, Dr. Robert Graves, Dr. L. W. Matthi.

FORTY-SIXTH — Reëxamining, Dr. John H. Chew; assisting, Dr. Alex F. Stevenson Jr., Dr. Robert Ritter.

FORTY-SEVENTH—Reëxamining, Dr. S. J. Walker; assisting, Dr. H. A. Ware, Dr. J. A. Graves, Dr. J. Frank Sinclair, Dr. E. Lamathe, Dr. L. C. Pardee, Dr. Frank B. Simpson, Dr. M. J. McGowan.

FORTY-EIGHTH—Reëxamining, Dr. W. A. Pusey; assisting, Dr. Martin Schupmann, Dr. A. C. Broell, Dr. J. M. Schowalter.

FORTY-NINTH—Reëxamining—Dr. J. H. Washburn; assisting, Dr. Harvey Eichman, Dr. J. Daminani.

FIFTIETH—Reëxamining, Dr. E. A. Gray; assisting, Dr. O. H. Kraft, Dr. Walter A. Stuhr, Dr. G. G. Zoehriaut, Dr. L. A. Beator.

FIFTY-FIRST—Reëxamining, Dr. William D. Stover; assisting, Dr. John C. Williams, Dr. Karl Thorsgaard, Dr. Edwin G. Earl.

FIFTY-SECOND—Reëxamining, Dr. A. M. Butsow; assisting, Dr. E. V. J. Young, Dr. M. J. Klein, Dr. E. L. Baryte, Dr. A. E. W. Jourdan.

FIFTY-THIRD—Reëxamining, Dr. W. George Lee; assisting, Dr. August H. Bauer, Dr. Paul E. Grabow.

FIFTY-FOURTH — Reëxamining, Dr. V. D. Lespinasse; assisting, Dr. Edward F. Garraghan; Dr. David H. W. Herrit, Dr. Charles H. Francis, Dr. Max Thor.

FIFTY-FIFTH — Reëxamining, Dr. Charles J. Whalf; assisting, Dr. Frank T. McGuinn, Dr. Andrew L. Stapler, Dr. Gilbert H. Wynekoop, Dr. James A. Prinby.

FIFTY-SIXTH—Reëxamining, Dr. A. C. Garvey; assisting, Dr. John E. Eckstrom, Dr. D. E. Payne.

FIFTY-SEVENTH—Reëxamining, Dr. I. H. Chilcott; assisting, Dr. Charles Conroy, Dr. F. D. Hollenback, Dr. C. B. Walls, Dr. E. H. Dufour.

FIFTY-EIGHTH — Reëxamining, Dr. James M. Hamilton; assisting, Dr. George W. Billig, Dr. G. E. Brandle, Dr. Edward Leonard.

FIFTY-NINTH — Reëxamining, Dr. S. J. McNeill; assisting, Dr. George W. Green, Dr. C. A. Buswell, Dr. Alben Young, Dr. Darwin Pond.

SIXTIETH—Reëxamining, Dr. O. F. Roberg; assisting, Dr. Joseph Stromberg, Dr. Carl R. Peterson, Dr. O. J. Northberg, Dr. J. M. Larson.

SIXTY-FIRST—Reëxamining, Dr. J. E. Wagoner; assisting, Dr. B. R. Peers.

SIXTY-SECOND—Reëxamining, Dr. L. C. Quinn; assisting, Dr. Peter Byrnes, Dr. R. I. Brown, Dr. W. K. Yeakel.

SIXTY-THIRD — Reëxamining, Dr. Philip M. L. Bean assisting, Dr. J. F. McKee, Dr. O. J. Dewitt, Dr. M. A. Unseth, Dr. George Stubenrauch.

SIXTY-FOURTH—Reëxamining, Dr. J. C. Moonton; assisting, Dr. Benjamin Milton, Dr. H. G. Shelton, Dr. T. J. Peterson.

SIXTY-FIFTH — Reëxamining, Dr. Charles F. Stotz; assisting, Dr. E. A. Holberg, Dr. L. J. Pritzler, Dr. W. W. McCabe, Dr. Charles F. Goezinger.

SIXTY-SIXTH—Reëxamining, Dr. A. B. Oyen; assisting, Dr. R. S. Michael, Dr. William H. Leffler, Dr. W. M. Peterson, Dr. James M. Mershimer.

SIXTY-SEVENTH—Reëxamining, Dr. D. R. Landan; assisting, Dr. A. G. Johnson, Dr. M. Kahn, Dr. L. J. Witkowski, Dr. C. A. Donovan.

SIXTY-EIGHTH—Reëxamining, Dr. A. M. Shaw; assisting, Dr. T. E. McMurtry, Dr. George E. Peterman, Dr. M. H. Pauly, Dr. A. W. Anderson.

SIXTY-NINTH—Reëxamining, Dr. W. K. James; assisting, Dr. Thomas F. Doyle, Dr. W. F. Curtis.

SEVENTIETH—Reëxamining, Dr. N. R. Ingals; assisting, Dr. D. B. McCachern, Dr. P. E. Mills, Dr. A. A. Monson, Dr. A. M. Shomets.

SEVENTY-FIRST—Reëxamining, Dr. Arthur G. Boster; assisting, Dr. Edward H. Robinson, Dr. R. R. Holmes.

SEVENTY-SECOND — Reëxamining, Dr. J. C. Hapburn; assisting, Dr. T. R. Hinchion, Dr. T. G. Lockhart, Dr. D. F. Brennan.

SEVENTY-THIRD—Reëxamining, Dr. John H. Nowlin; assisting, Dr. William L. Porterfield, Dr. A. F. Freund.

SEVENTY-FOURTH — Reëxamining, Dr. Arthur O. Sax. Assisting, Dr. John Buckley, Dr. E. B. Anderson, Dr. L. J. Osgood, Dr. William L. Gregg.

SEVENTY-FIFTH—Reëxamining, Dr. J. G. Campbell. Assisting, Dr. E. S. Simpson, Dr. S. C. Nixon, Dr. Joseph Sheriaw.

SEVENTY-SIX—Reëxamining, Dr. F. S. Tufts. Assisting, Dr. August C. King, Dr. H. H. Mather, Dr. W. W. Lister, Dr. Charles A. Erickson.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH — Reëxamining, Dr. F. M. Clement; assisting, Dr. W. H. German, Dr. A. W. Woods, Dr. C. C. Hopkirk.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH—Reëxamining, Dr. Frank L. Smith; assisting, Dr. A. M. Stoker, Dr. C. W. Runs, Dr. F. F. Hoffman.

SEVENTY-NINTH—Reëxamining, Dr. Oscar Hawkinson; assisting, Dr. J. J. Cronin, Dr. H. M. Leaf.

EIGHTIETH—Reëxamining, Dr. Fred L. Glenn; assisting, Dr. Louis Faulkner, Dr. W. Evan Baker, Dr. Anthony Reed.

EIGHTY-FIRST — Reëxamining, Dr. Charles Newberger; assisting, Dr. B. H. Breakstone, Dr. A. E. Swarts, Dr. J. B. Beck, Dr. David Mickerman.

EIGHTY-SECOND—Reëxamining, Dr. J. C. Stubbs; assisting, Dr. D. J. Carey, Dr. R. H. Hardie, Dr. Paul Lyon.

EIGHTY-THIRD — Reëxamining, Dr. Zack Little; assisting, Dr. Frank B. Bressler, Dr. James Rota, Dr. V. F. Mastiko, Dr. L. M. Lilly.

EIGHTY-FOURTH—Reëxamining, Dr. Nels C. Meling; assisting, Dr. Matthew Keller, Dr. B. T. Gordon.

EIGHTY-FIFTH—Reëxamining, Dr. J. M. Berger; assisting, Dr. F. G. Hammond, Dr. L. S. Chase, Dr. F. W. Allis, Dr. V. A. Bergeron, Dr. G. W. Post.

EIGHTY-SIXTH — Reëxamining, Dr. Stephen E. Donlon; assisting, Dr. R. O. Howser, Dr. Harry Nichols, Dr. Robert Linder.

COOK COUNTY.

FIRST—Reëxamining, Dr. B. T. Best, Arlington Heights; assisting, Dr. W. A. Sheaver, Barrington; Dr. C. A. Earle, Des Plaines; Dr. A. M. Purves, Des Plaines.

SECOND—Reëxamining, Dr. Dwight Clark; assisting, Dr. C. T. Roome; Dr. R. A. Scott; Dr. H. E. Clyde; Dr. W. E. O'Neill.

THIRD—Reëxamining, Dr. M. C. Hecht; assisting, Dr. Claude H. Searle, Dr. Edward E. Moore, Dr. John Segsworth.

FOURTH—Reëxamining—Dr. Walter C. Lovejoy, Maywood. Assisting—Dr. W. F. Scott, Maywood; Dr. H. H. Roberts, Maywood; Dr. C. A. Griffiths, River Forest; Dr. A. G. McNell, Forest Park.

FIFTH—Reëxamining—Dr. W. T. Hughes, Oak Park. Assisting—Dr. C. A. Stone, Riverside; Dr. J. H. Skiles, Oak Park; Dr. W. E. Patter, Oak Park; Dr. Arthur Lowery, Oak Park.

SIXTH — Reëxamining — Dr. C. W. Roomer. Assisting—Dr. B. L. Vilma, Cicero.

SEVENTH—Reëxamining, Dr. G. S. Seim; assisting, Dr. J. S. Kartfman, Dr. Charles G. Davies.

EIGHTH—Reëxamining, Dr. M. R. Morse; assisting, Dr. T. R. Noble, Dr. J. W. Blair, Dr. Hiram Fouser, Dr. C. M. Bradley, Dr. N. E. Oliver, Dr. G. W. Wahwood.

NINTH—Reëxamining, Dr. Martin Strand; assisting, Dr. A. L. Cornet, Dr. F. A. Walls, Dr. H. B. Donaldson, Dr. A. H. Tannenborg.

SEEK TO CLEAR MUDDLE OVER RISK COMPANY

Incorporators of the Polish Union Fire Insurance company, capitalized at $1,000,000, will meet tomorrow night at the offices in the old Fort Dearborn building to abandon the corporation and arrange to transfer the stock to a new concern to be known as the Polonia Fire Insurance company.

Hope Thompson, who has acted as attorney for the company, says this step will be illegal and the only way out of the muddle into which the company's affairs have drifted, is a receivership, which, he declared, probably would be applied for in the next few days.

The company was incorporated last September. It has never done business. Stock valued at $100,000 has been sold among 1,500 stockholders, 1,000 of whom live in Chicago. Disagreements arose among the trustees which resulted in a warrant being sworn out by N. L. Piotrowski against John F. Joswiak, charging embezzlement. The charge was dropped. Joswiak later filed a bill for an injunction against Piotrowski.

Huge Amount of Sugar for U. S.

New York, July 30.—In response to America's need of an increased food supply during the war, sugar growerss of Haiti will send to this country 90,000,000 pounds of their product during the next crop season, it was announced here today by bankers with Haitien connections.

YOO HOO! C'MON OVER

Kids of All Description Answer First Call for Fun at Day Nursery.

Yesterday was the opening day of the new Holy Rosary Day nursery. Thirty children of every conceivable nationality, kids barefooted and kids in patched up clothes, showed up at the nursery. They all had a bath, or scrubbing, were given dinner and then put in bed for two hours, whether they slept or not.

According to Mrs. Franklin Wilson, chairman of the committee in charge of the nursery, the West End Catholic Woman's club has opened the nursery for the benefit of the congested northwest side. The club expects to maintain the nursery through soliciting subscriptions. The children can be kept at the nursery while their mothers work.

"We intend to have a miscellaneous shower here Friday," Mrs. Wilson said, "and expect to get a lot of things that we need. See, I have already gotten a check for $15."

The nursery is located at North Western avenue and Erie street.

Arrest 2 Men Accused by Girl.

Two men believed to be Clair White and Edward Gloss, the chauffeurs accused by Miss Jeannetta Torrone of an attack on her in a saloon at Twenty-fourth and State street, were arrested yesterday in Ludington, Mich., according to police reports.

Edison's Invention

The voice writing idea is Thomas A. Edison's invention. Under his direction its greatest time and labor saving advantages have been developed. Be sure when you investigate that you specify the *Edison* Dictating Machine.

We are Thomas A. Edison's exclusive representatives in Chicago. Phone us for free demonstration in your own office: *Randolph 6732.*

The Edison Dictating Machine

Made by Edison—Installed by Barnes

EDISON BLDG.—72 W. Adams St.

MANY A HOUSEWIFE HAS FOUND NEW METHODS IN THE TRIBUNE COLUMNS.

Easily Operated in Close Quarters

Mr. Andersen of C. C. Andersen Company, 74 W. Washington Street, Chicago, says: "In excavating work, the Autocar beats everything for quickness and convenience. I have recently been filling in a certain alley near Jefferson Street and my car can back right in and dump where other vehicles cannot operate."

For information on the Autocar in *your* line of business, see the Autocar Sales & Service Co. of Illinois, 753-755 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

THE AUTOCAR MOTOR TRUCK

The Autocar Company, Ardmore, Pa. Established 1897

25% DISCOUNT ON SILK SHADES

Midsummer Clearance Sale now in progress includes numerous attractive Silk Shades; for table lamps as well as floor lamps.

FLOOR LAMPS

An unusually large variety of distinctive designs in Floor Lamps. The pleasing style pictured is a noteworthy example—

SPECIAL $10.50

The graceful lines of the standard are accentuated by the new dark mahogany finish so popular at present.

If you wish our representative to call, just telephone

RANDOLPH 1280

and ask for the Contract Dept., Heating and Appliance Division.

COMMONWEALTH EDISON COMPANY

ELECTRIC SHOP

72 West Adams Street—Jackson and Michigan

Also At All Our Branch Stores

Wm. D. McJunkin Advertising Agency, Chicago

Ask for FEDERAL DIVIDEND COUPONS Given with PURCHASES by LEADING MERCHANTS

TRY TO TEAR THESE TENDONS APART.

GLOBE TIRES, GUARANTEED 6000 MILES

REDUCE THE OPERATING COST OF YOUR CAR

THESE hands are trying to tear apart a section of a Globe Tire—and they *can't* do it. Try it yourself. Cut through carcass and breaker-strip—down to the pure, white, plantation gum of the multiple-leaved spring-design tread. Now do your best to tear apart the tough tendons of the tread. Exert yourself. Use *all* your strength—but this wonderful tread will hold. This tire has everything—strength, speed, endurance and resilience. No tire was ever made that fought harder for great mileage—or gave longer service.

The "spring" built tread

The unique design of the GLOBE TREAD radiates and throws off shocks like a spring, instead of passing them on into the body of the tire. Moreover, the pores of the tread are filled by a unique process, as vanadium fills the pores of steel, creating a surface impervious to cuts and bruises, growing harder and more burnished the farther it runs.

The double breaker-strip

A powerful *double* breaker-strip, welded with thick sheets of perfect rubber to tread and carcass, protects the body of the tire against the hammering of the road.

The "concrete" bead

A special bead, supported by 95 strands of interlaced copper-tin wire, reinforced with live rubber on the principle of reinforced concrete, and vulcanized into a resilient cable, further defends the wonderful friction of the straight-side tires.

Maximum mileage

Hand-made, brain-built tires—magnificently able to withstand the whirl of blows from the road beneath. Made in strictly limited quantities and pledged to unroll long maximums of mileage. It is the height of economy, for large cars and small to run on Globe Tires.

Long Mileage Tires MUST Be Hand Made

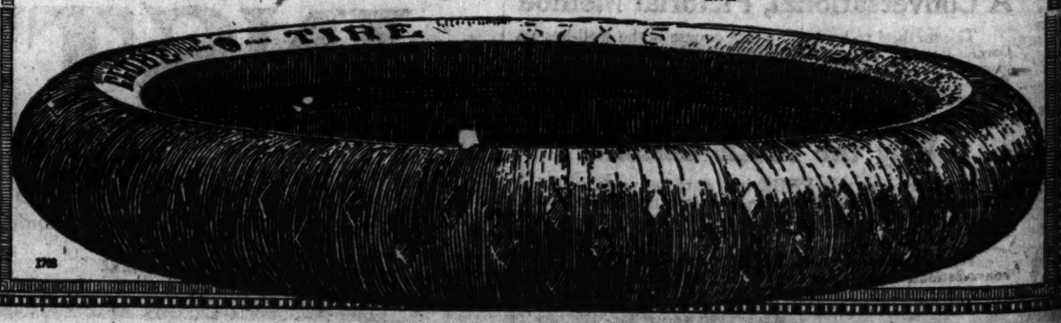
The Chicago Distributor is

The Bradshaw Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.

1305 Michigan Avenue

Calumet 961-2824

American Auto Supply Co., 1408 Michigan Ave.
Sherman Garage, 623 Dole Ave.
Heim Brothers, 2836 N. Seeley Ave.
Hoogesen & Brock Motor Co., 4634 N. Kedzie Ave.
Geo. P. Popp, 1758 W. 12th St.
Riemel Garage, 554 Diversey Parkway.
Calumet Tire Company, 3200 E. 92nd St.
61st Street Garage, 341 E. 61st St.
Federal Vulcanizing Works, 2656 Grand Ave.
West Side Tire & Repair Co., 2890 Jackson Blvd.
Malcolm MacMillian, 2746 Ogden Ave.
Evanston Tire & Vulc. Co., 522 Dempster St., Evanston, Ill.
Dexter & Newton, 543 W. 120th St., West Pullman, Ill.
Crawford Tire & Supply Co., 3413 N. Crawford Ave.
Chicago Ave. Tire & Vulc. Co., 2543 W. Chicago Ave.
Maplewood Garage, 2814 N. California Ave.
Christopher Motor Car Co., 2308 Sheffield Ave.
Pneumatic Vulc. Co., 4636 Clifton Ave.
Diversey Double Tread Tire Co., 812 Diversey Parkway.
King Tire & Repair Co., 6826 Sheridan Road.
Mutual Motor Service, 20 W. Jackson Blvd.
Barnard & Smith, 1146 Lake St., Oak Park, Ill.
The Star Vulcanizing Co., 4222 Irving Park Blvd.



U. S. PREPARES TO COMB OUT ALL SLACKERS

Ready to Secure Service of Allied Subjects in America.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

Washington, D. C., July 30.—[Special.]—The federal government swung into action today to see to it that all eligible American citizens and aliens of allied nations shall do their duty to the country that shelters them. Here are the principal developments in the undertaking initiated:

Attorney General Gregory ordered the apprehension, registration, and prosecution of American slackers, thousands in number, who will be sentenced to serve a year or more in jail unless found fit for military service and drafted in the meantime.

President Wilson halted the movement to put through the Chamberlain resolution to draft registered aliens and gave preference to the McCumber resolution directing the executive to negotiate with the allies for permission to draft their citizens and subjects resident in this country.

Local Officials Aid.

The attorney general today sent to district attorneys throughout the country a letter requesting their coöperation in the discovery of slackers.

"From reports received as of July 16 it appears that thousands of men between the ages of 21 and 30, inclusive, did not register in time for the draft, and have so far successfully escaped detection and prosecution," the attorney general says. "The importance of this matter to the government is such that a prompt, thorough, and country wide search for these persons, followed by vigorous criminal prosecution of all who are apprehended, must be made by this department.

"Though the draft has been made, these persons who are found and registered, are not to escape the selective draft. The local exemption boards have instructions to register these persons. They will then be liable for selection under the draft of July 20. Hence, the discovery and registration of all persons subject to the conscription act is of importance to the raising of the army—aside from the criminal aspect of the case."

How to Register Them.

The letter explains how slackers, upon being discovered, shall be assigned serial registration numbers of persons who are excused from service or are to be assigned extra numbers, if there are no vacancies, and adds:

"When it is discovered that a person has not registered and is of proper age, proceed at once to register him and institute criminal proceedings against him, regardless of the reasons for failure to register before the draft, unless the circumstances causing the delay are beyond the control of the individual, such as being at sea on registration day and registering as soon as practicable after landing or when the person had been refused the opportunity to register by the local boards.

"Pending physical examination and application for discharge or exemption, such persons who hold numbers making them liable to draft on first call should be kept in jail or released on the highest bail practicable."

Wants Aliens to Serve.

Senator Chamberlain brought in a favorable report to the senate from the committee on military affairs on his resolution for the drafting of aliens, but this measure was immediately sidetracked for the McCumber resolution, favorably reported by the committee on foreign relations. The senator read a letter from Acting Secretary of State Polk stating that President Wilson prefers to approach the drafting of aliens by diplomatic negotiations with the allies.

The McCumber resolution first cites the advantages enjoyed by the alien residents due to United States protection, and says they should not be permitted to remain at home while United States citizens are drafted to serve.

"The total number of persons registered under the selective draft," Senator Chamberlain said, "was 9,649,938, of whom 1,229,259 were classified as aliens. According to the provost marshal general this does not include those subjects of foreign countries who have declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States but who have not completed their citizenship here."

SLOW? NO!

Arkansas Traveler Proves He Is Fast Enough at Romance.

Mrs. Estella Brown

THOSE having an idea that Arkansas farmers are slow will do well to apply to the former Miss Estella R. Frakes, whose parents reside at 699 West Deerfield avenue, Highland Park. Miss Frakes has just been "stolen" by one of the Arkansas travelers and the news, though a bit tardy, is out. He is Lemuel P. Brown, who became acquainted with Miss Frakes, who, incidentally, was a Highland Park telephone operator, while she was visiting her father's farm adjoining that of Mr. Brown in Arkansas. On his third visit to Highland Park Mr. Brown carried off the comely Miss Frakes to Waukegan, where they were married. They telephoned her parents that they were on their way to the south.

TRACE CASES OF FALSE NAMES TO BEAT THE DRAFT

It became known yesterday that numerous subterfuges to beat the draft have been uncovered by the government and that operatives are tracing down dozens of men who in the rush of registration day gave false names and addresses, thereby obtaining the regulation blue cards. The federal officials are now rounding up the guilty ones, and they will be dealt with as severely as the law will allow.

Christ Kalgens and Alexander Karpewics were held in bonds of $1,000 each by United States Commissioner Mason yesterday pending investigation as slackers.

From now on stricter tactics, it is said, will be adopted in the cases of slackers. Following a special order by Attorney General Gregory directing that all slackers be rounded up and vigorously prosecuted, District Attorney Charles F. Clyne conferred with Hinton G. Clabaugh of the local department of justice, and it is said numerous arrests are likely to follow.

DRAFTED MEN RUSH TO LEARN HOW TO FIGHT

300 Drill Voluntarily on Stagg Field Every Night.

Any one who says that volunteers are showing more patriotism than the drafted men should have stood on Stagg field, Fifty-seventh street and University avenue, last night and watched 300 drafted men drilling under the arc lights.

It was the hottest night of the year, yet these men had gladly put aside a swim in the lake, a cool hammock at home, or a drive on the boulevards, and were voluntarily taking training that will enable them to forge ahead when they are officially summoned with other drafted men to the camp at Rockford.

Thirty Instructors Busy.

Thirty instructors and file closers under Maj. E. B. Tolman are drilling the men as a patriotic service. Those who have enrolled—even attendance is not compulsory—are from the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth divisions.

Any young man in the city who will be called in the draft can attend and receive this instruction without charge, Maj. Tolman said.

In their shirt sleeves and collarless the men were dressed just as they had come from work. Up and down and across the athletic field they marched, in squads and platoons, dripping with perspiration from the exercise in the hot night.

New Company Each Night.

Training is on Monday and Thursday nights inclusive, and began Monday of last week. Each night there is another company of men who seek out the field and enroll. With heads erect, chests out, and the voice of a sergeant booming at their sides, the squads circled the field. Their faces were set, determined. There was no horse play.

Maj. Tolman pointed to a company that had been drilling only five nights. "In my experience in the Spanish-American war and seventeen years in the national guard I never saw a body of men progress so rapidly as these men," he said. The men were paced off now and an athletic director was taking them through a strenuous course in setting up exercises.

Anxious for Rifle Practice.

"Each morning the men have rifle drill at 7:30. We have a range under the stands," the major went on. "Already these fellows are making good scores. When we first asked them if they would like to handle a rifle, they were crazy to get the practice and willing to get up at any hour before their work to do so. Last Saturday a company went out near Argo and took a long hike. The men will go out Saturday again near Forest Hill.

"Within three weeks these fellows will be drilling with guns. Their ambition is astonishing. I never saw men who learned so quickly to obey, to do what they're told to do the moment they receive the order.

REAL LIFE REEL

They Don't Have Any Better than This in the Film Love Tales.

Mrs. Bertha Culverson

MOUNT DORA TEMPLE STUDIO PHOTO

CUT OUT GLOOM WHEN YOU WRITE TO SAILOR BOYS

"There's a vacant chair at the table, George, and we need your strong, broad shoulders——"

If you have a boy in the navy eliminate such phrases from your next letter. Don't write them. They are dumdums to the jackies, says the Great Lakes Recruit, the monthly magazine published by the officers and jackies of the naval training station at Great Lakes, Ill. In the August issue of the Recruit a campaign on "What to write your sailor," leads the editorial department.

The editorial says that "fully 80 per cent of the letters received by the sailors convey, instead of good cheer, a tale of woes and imaginary griefs, as:

"Mother's sick. Little Johnny's down with the measles, and dad has sprained his foot."

Denial of Wedding Flight Made by Mrs. Wigney

Mrs. Alice Wigney, formerly Mrs. Stollery, who married Horace Wigney of 3220 Vernon avenue at Valparaiso, Ind., last Saturday night, denies the report of her flight from Valparaiso following the marriage.

A published report said that a dinner in a restaurant in Valparaiso followed the wedding, and that in the course of the meal Mrs. Wigney ran out, jumped into a waiting automobile, and dashed up the street. It added that she was arrested, taken to the courthouse, where she became hysterical and fainted. Mrs. Wigney denies all of this.

According to her statement she and her husband returned to Chicago immediately after the wedding—there was no dinner. The report also stated that she was the widow of Robert Adams. This is also incorrect, according to Mrs. Wigney, who declares she is the widow of W. Stollery.

GOLLY! IT'S JUST LIKE A REG'LAR MOVIE ROMANCE

Chatelaine of Bachelor Hall Won by Mail by a Rancher.

And now, instead of keeping a cosy house for three lonely bachelors, she has decided to go and take care of one lonely bachelor—a Montana ranchman she has never seen.

After four months of a correspondence by which the two have fallen in love, Mrs. Bertha Culverson, 5934 Thomas street, will board the train today for Weldon, Mont., where she will be met by Edward Corkery, her western hero. They intend to be married the minute she alights, before starting for the cottage Mr. Corkery has been building on his cattle ranch, thirty-five miles from town.

Mrs. Culverson has always made a business of housekeeping and has cooked the meals and mended the socks of three bachelors for the last three years. In April she advertised for a home in the country for her 12 year old son, Albert. The lonely man on the cattle ranch was one of the first to answer. Letters followed and the wedding is the result.

Mrs. Culverson is enthusiastic about the chickens she will raise and the cows she is going to milk. She is a little woman and very proud of the "big man" who is waiting for her.

"He sent me enough money to come back on in case I don't like him," she giggled. "As if I'd want to come back!"

"The only thing he hasn't told me is whether he has a wooden leg."

She laughed merrily when the idea entered her head.

"I never thought of asking him—but wouldn't it be just too funny!"

And again she was overcome with giggles.

Many Aliens Ignore Heat to Take Citizenship Step

In spite of the heat yesterday was a big day in the naturalization department of the Superior court. Sixty-five aliens applied for first papers.

There were twelve Austrians, eleven Russians, seven each from Italy and England, five each from Canada and Hungary, four each from Ireland and Sweden, three from Denmark, two each from Greece, Norway, and Scotland, and one each from Wales, Germany, Belgium, and Bohemia.

"Any alien who comes down here on a hot day like this is certainly a patriot," asserted John Kjellander, clerk.

MORT ON AGAIN; EDGES WAY IN "OFFICIAL ROW"

There He May Hunt the Man Eating Calculus.

Morton MacCormac, the on-again-off-again statistician of the board of education, is on-again. He is on-again stronger than ever before.

Within a few days he will have one of the choicest offices in the board rooms. The incumbent is on his vacation. When the chief clerk for the board of education returns from his vacation next Monday he will find "Mort's" name on his office door. The chief clerk will be given a desk in the general office of the secretary.

Mort, as he is familiarly known in school board circles, will be in "officials' row." In the fact of the action of the old board, whose last act was to "fire" him, Mort is not displeased with the turn of affairs. The salary will be the same, it is said—to wit: $4,000.

No Action by Board.

There has been no action of the board replacing the statistician, and the new board officials are uncommunicative. It is figured, however, that MacCormac holds his position by virtue of a legal opinion that no act of the old board after the signing of the new school law is binding.

The discussion of the situation by Jacob M. Loeb, former president, brought out a new alias for Fred Lundin, boss of the city hall. Cagliostro is the name applied to Lundin. Mr. Loeb described Cagliostro as "the greatest con man of all time."

"I'm sorry they're putting him back without bringing the matter before the board," said Mr. Loeb. "I should like to make a little talk.

"I am reminded of what Mark Twain said about statistics. 'There are three kinds of lies. Lies, damned lies, and statistics.'

Mort, the "Math. Shark."

"While Mort was in the employ of the board, we were in hopes that the civil service commission would certify him and he took an examination for statistician. One question asked was something about differential calculus. Mort's answer, I am told, was that a differential was something on an automobile, but that he didn't know what kind of animal a calculus was.

"This is the story they tell me about Morton. After the examination was over, Mort went to his dear friend, 'Captain Kidd' Coffin and asked how he came out. The captain took hold of Mort's large Lynnhaven ear and whispered: 'You have ka-flunked.'

"Then he went to Big Bill and Fred the Great.

"'You've got a hell of a civil service commission,' said Mort.

"'Wachamean by that?' inquired William the Colossal.

"'Why, they flunked me.'

"'You MUST have been rotten,' said Big Bill, and laughter shook the hotel."

COLORADO

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UNION PACIFIC

Good News for the

DEAF

We have set aside
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Wednesday, August 1,
Thursday, August 2,
Friday, August 3,
Saturday, August 4,
for our

Free Demonstration

The Globe Simpla-Phone is a new hearing device recently perfected—an achievement which is the result of years of research work in acoustics. This wonderful little Ear-Phone enables most deaf people to hear sounds in a distinct and natural manner—it may be said to actually recreate sound. Those afflicted with deafness will welcome the New Globe Simpla-Phone and so will their friends.

Call and test this NEW and IMPROVED LITTLE INSTRUMENT during the demonstration. You can save $10 on the purchase price at this time.

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But Borax With Soap Will

Then use the two combined—use 20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips—a combination of one part Borax and three parts pure soap. *It's the Borax in these soap chips that does the work.* In handy chip form—saves you soap cutting. And they dissolve quickly.

20 MULE TEAM BORAX SOAP CHIPS

An 8 oz. package of these soap chips is equal to 20c worth of ordinary laundry soap. Safe to use for washing the most delicate chiffons, laces, etc. Will not injure the hands. One trial of these Soap Chips will make you a constant user.

To make genuine, old-fashioned soft soap, good for all household purposes, add one quart of boiling water to three heaping tablespoonsful of 20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips.

20 Mule Team Borax

Absolutely the best Borax for kitchen, laundry and bathroom. A time and labor saver. Always look for the picture of the famous 20 Mules on every package of both these products.

Sold by All Good Dealers

20-MULE-TEAM BORAX SOAP CHIPS FOR USE IN LAUNDRY & KITCHEN

MOTHERS BEST REASON FOR NOT BAKING

SCHULZE'S BUTTER-NUT BREAD

Rich as Butter-Sweet as a Nut
Your Family will Enjoy

SCHULZE'S CAKE

SILVER GOLD FRUIT SPICE RAISIN CHOCOLATE

REO

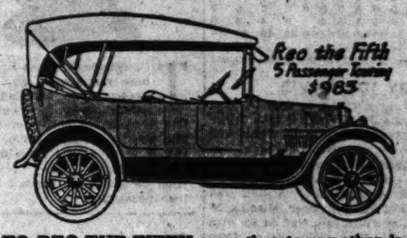
Reo Quality is Uniform in all Reo Models

AND REO QUALITY at Reo Prices and backed by the Reo guarantee, constitutes "The Gold Standard of Values"—each model in its class.

THERE ARE NOW SEVEN Reo Models, comprising Fours in Touring and Roadster types; Sixes in Touring, Roadster and Sedan; and the two Reo Commercial Vehicles—the ¾-Ton "Speed Wagon" and 2-Ton "Heavy Duty" Truck.

IN THIS ADVERTISEMENT we have space only for a brief paragraph pertaining to each Reo Model—lest you forget the line is so complete that you can find the car you desire, in the type you prefer, and in a Reo.

REO THE FIFTH "The Incomparable Four" is America's most famous automobile. Standard in practically its present form for now eight seasons—"going on nine". At its present price, $985, this car is verily "A gold dollar for ninety cents".



TO REO THE FIFTH more than to any other, is due the movement that is now so apparent—the return to the Four-cylinder type in all cars listing at less than $1,000.

THE FOUR ROADSTER is the handsomest model of its type you'll see on the road—at any price. And, for the present, you can get it for $985 and freight from the factory.

OF THE SIX ROADSTER the same is true, plus the extra luxury it affords the owner at the extra cost—$1385 f. o. b. Lansing.

THESE TWO ROADSTERS are of similar design and identical construction and are conceded to be the handsomest cars of the type—price aside.

FOR THE FAMILY that needs a car of greater capacity than five and yet of moderate upkeep, the Reo Six Touring Car—also $1385 for the present—knows no equal.

NO MATTER WHAT YOU PAY you cannot obtain a 7-passenger car of better design; one that represents sounder engineering; more experience; better materials and workmanship than enter into the making of this Reo Six.

THAT'S A BROAD CLAIM but we make it unhesitatingly—and you know that the word of Reo passes at par everywhere.

THE REO SIX SEDAN is the newest of all the Reo models—and therefore represents the best of Reo experience and taste.

REFINED AND IMPROVED at every point where last season's experience showed the need or the opportunity. This body is staunch in construction as well as graceful in curve and line.

AT ITS PRICE, $1,950, you will not find its equal—nor at a thousand dollars more, its superior. We state that in all confidence too.

OF THE REO TRUCKS what need we say here? The ¾-Ton "Hurry Up" Wagon at $1125 (chassis $1050); and the famous 2-Ton Reo "Heavy Duty" Truck at $1800—each is the leader in its own class—demand greatly in excess of factory capacity.

BUT THAT IS TRUE of all Reo models, without exception.

THAT'S WHY WE SAY "Reo Quality is Uniform in all Reo Models," the uniform over-demand for all Reo models justifies the statement.

ORDER NOW if you'd have your Reo soon. Present prices are guaranteed only till December first. If you order now and specify delivery before that time, you'll get your Reo at the present price.

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REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY LANSING MICHIGAN

SCORE OF 93 BY MRS. LETTS TOPS GOLFERS

Indian Hill Player Leads Qualifiers in City Title Play.

LOW CARDS

Holes	Yards	Par	Letts	M. Smith	Kennett	Smalley	Fergus	Lee	Pritchard	Ellis	Fowler
1	405	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	6	5	6
2	196	4	4	3	3	3	3	5	5	4	3
3	350	5	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	6	5
4	338	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	6	5
5	390	5	6	6	6	7	6	6	5	6	4
6	402	5	6	5	6	7	7	7	7	6	6
7	538	6	5	6	6	6	7	6	5	6	7
8	346	5	6	5	6	7	6	6	6	6	6
9	428	5	6	6	6	5	6	5	5	6	5
Out		45	49	49	48	52	50	49	51	53	53
10	437	5	5	6	7	6	6	7	7	6	6
11	382	5	5	5	6	7	5	7	6	5	7
12	123	3	4	3	5	5	5	4	3	4	3
13	520	6	6	7	6	5	6	7	7	7	7
14	360	4	4	5	7	5	5	4	5	3	4
15	158	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	6	4
16	400	6	6	6	6	5	7	6	7	6	7
17	409	5	6	5	5	5	6	5	7	6	7
18	201	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	3
In		41	44	46	50	46	49	50	49	47	48
Totals		93	94	95	98	98	99	99	100	100	101

BY JOE DAVIS.

Finishing early with a card of 93, Mrs. Fred C. Letts Jr. of Indian Hill, western champion, led a field of eighty-one starters in the qualifying round of the women's Chicago championship at the Midlothian Country club yesterday.

Miss Mildred Smith of Evanston was second with 94 and her sister, Miss Luther Kennett of Evanston, tied at 98 with Mrs. Ralph Smalley of Windsor. Miss Louise Fergus of Glen View and Miss Carolyn Lee, champion of Kansas City, who is residing here this summer and playing from Beverly, tied at 99.

These were the only players to get under the century mark under conditions which were particularly conducive to score and crop raising. In the shade the thermometer registered 91 and out on the course it must have been 95.

Wind Handicap, but Welcome.

A stiff wind from the east handicapped the players, but it kept the air moving, otherwise the heat would have been unbearable. It was hot enough to bleach some of the blue out of Blue Island, and even an Arab chieftan would have preferred the shady side of a palm tree to a round of the links.

The strenuous conditions caused several upsets. Among those who failed to qualify were Mrs. E. E. Harwood of Windsor, winner of the South Shore open tournament; Mrs. J. W. Douglass of Westmoreland, Mrs. George Haskell of Beverly, Mrs. H. R. Kasson of South Shore, and Miss Corella Lukens of Edgewater, who was runner up to Miss Melvin Jones in the city championship last year.

Course in Great Shape.

The course was in great condition, the putting greens being faster than the majority of the players have been used to this year. With a little less wind a lower mark than 93 should be registered on some of the match rounds. Mrs. Melvin Jones, the title holder, did not have to qualify, but played a practice round.

Qualifying Scores.

CHAMPIONSHIP.

	Out.	In.	Tot.
Mrs. F. C. Letts Jr., Indian Hill	49	44	93
Miss M. Smith, Evanston	48	46	94
Mrs. L. Kennett, Evanston	48	50	98
Mrs. R. W. Smalley, Windsor	52	46	98
Miss L. Fergus, Glen View	50	49	99
Miss C. Lee, Beverly	49	50	99
Mrs. S. Pritchard, Midlothian	51	49	100
SECOND FLIGHT.			
Miss F. Ellis, Midlothian	53	47	100
Miss M. Powers, Glen Oak	53	48	101
Miss T. Towne, Skokie	51	50	101
Mrs. J. Worley, Hinsdale	52	49	101
*Miss C. Kuhnert, Midlothian	53	48	101
Miss M. Edwards, Midlothian	51	51	102
Miss R. Dugan, Midlothian	53	50	103
*Mrs. J. W. Douglass, Westmoreland	52	51	103
Mrs. C. Martyn, Flossmoor	53	51	104
*Mrs. G. S. Haskell, Beverly	54	51	105
Miss M. Ford, Flossmoor	58	48	106
THIRD FLIGHT.			
Mrs. W. A. Phersdorf, Olympia Fields	54	53	107
Mrs. J. C. Baker, Olympia Fields	56	51	107
Miss L. Kitchell, Beverly	56	51	107
*Mrs. S. Widner, Beverly	57	50	107
*Mrs. F. Brundage, Wheaton	59	48	107
Mrs. Howard Linn, Chicago	55	52	107
†Miss M. Knapp, Glen View	57	51	108
Miss V. Gardiner, Glen Oak	62	46	108
*Mrs. Hubert Smith, Ridgemoor	56	53	109
*Miss G. Curtain, Windsor	55	54	109
Mrs. E. L. Walcott, Westmoreland	59	51	110
Mrs. H. L. Pound, Skokie	57	53	110
Mrs. R. M. Semple, Olympia Fields	54	57	111
*Miss C. Lukens, Edgewater	62	49	111
FOURTH FLIGHT.			
*Mrs. C. F. Braffetta, Hinsdale	64	48	112
*Mrs. L. E. Rein, Ridgemoor	62	51	113
Mrs. A. Starr Best, Westmoreland	56	58	114
Miss T. W. Torr, Olympia Fields	56	58	114
Miss Kate Humphrey, Hinsdale	60	54	114
Mrs. F. H. Warren, Windsor	61	54	115
Mrs. G. E. Wood, Bob O'Link	58	57	115
*Mrs. T. D. Payne, Windsor	59	56	115
*Mrs. W. B. Brown, Hinsdale	60	55	115
Mrs. C. E. Foster, Exmoor	57	59	116
*Mrs. S. M. Richards, Windsor	58	58	116
Mrs. R. C. Vilas, Exmoor	61	55	116
Mrs. H. D. Fargo, Edgewater	62	54	116
*Mrs. C. E. Raymond, Hinsdale	62	54	116
Mrs. R. L. Beatie, Flossmoor	65	52	117
Miss B. Kimball, Westmoreland	58	60	118

*Not eligible for this flight.
†Withdrew.

Failed to Qualify.

Mrs. T. E. Grubb, Westmoreland, 117; Miss F. Wikoff, Beverly, 118; Mrs. G. Sackett, Wheaton, 118; Mrs. M. B. Pool, Midlothian, 119; Mrs. C. F. Ott, Wheaton, 120; Mrs. F. E. Bryant, Glen Oak, 121; Mrs. W. B. Kelly, Wheaton, 121; Miss E. Eldman, Beverly, 123; Mrs. W. H. Doran, Windsor, 123; Mrs. W. G. Warren, Windsor, 123; Mrs. S. Willard, Skokie, 124; Mrs. F. E. Roach, Ridgemoor, 124; Mrs. A. W. Uttermark, Glen Oak, 124; Mrs. S. Brown, Westmorsland, 125; Mrs. J. A. Hall, South Shore, 125; Mrs. G. Stobo, Calumet, 127; Mrs. J. P. Gardner, Flossmoor, 127; Miss E. B. Packard, Beverly, 128; Miss M. Childs, Westmoreland, 132; Miss J. Hunt, Midlothian, 136; Mrs. B. B. Sullivan, Flossmoor, 138.

Pairing for Today.

Championship—Mrs. Jones vs. Mrs. Smalley; Miss Smith vs. Miss Lee; Mrs. Letts vs. Miss Fergus; Mrs. Kennett vs. Mrs. Pritchard.

Second flight—Miss Ellis vs. Miss Edwards; Miss Towne vs. Mrs. Martyn; Mrs. Worley vs. Miss Dugan; Miss Powers vs. Miss Ford.

Third flight—Miss Kitchell vs. Miss Gardiner; Mrs. Linn vs. Mrs. Pound; Mrs. Baker vs. Mrs. Walcott; Mrs. Phersdorf vs. Mrs. Semple.

Fourth flight—Mrs. Torr vs. Mrs. Fargo; Mrs. Warren vs. Mrs. Beatie; Mrs. Wood vs. Mrs. Vilas; Mrs. Foster vs. Miss Kimball.

WOMEN'S TROPHY

Elizabeth Dupee Brown Cup Presented to South Shore C. C. Women by Club President.

THE Elizabeth Dupee Brown cup, here reproduced, was recently presented to the ladies' golf committee of the South Shore Country club in behalf of his wife. The cup is of silver, elaborately designed, with a gold medallion bearing the South Shore insignia. It must be won three times for permanent possession.

Notes of Tourney

Contestants in the mixed foursome on Thursday will be allowed to play at any time during the day.

One player was rattled by the jingling of coin in the pocket of her caddies. Money goes so fast that this young captain of finance carries his in a tin box.

The eighteen hole consolation event tomorrow is open to all W. W. G. A. players regardless of their having competed in the qualifying round, provided they have handicaps of less than 29.

The hot day yesterday recalled a torrid qualifying round in the women's western championship at Grand Rapids last year and another at Glen View in the city championships last year.

Heat Doesn't Bother O'Leary.

Hot weather has no terrors for Dan O'Leary, who started training yesterday for his walking match next Sunday with George Stokes. The race is to be heel and toe at five miles, either at Gaelic or Celtic park.

VISITING STARS SET FAST PACE IN TENNIS MEET

Garland and Johnston Win Feature Matches of Western Tourney.

BY GEORGE SHAFFER.

Two out-of-towners who are among the headliners in the western patriotic tennis tournament came through their matches yesterday in a style that opened the eyes of local cracks. The visitors are Charles (Chuck) Garland of Pittsburgh and R. A. Johnson of Parkersburg, W. Va.

Garland eliminated Glenn Morris, formerly of the California tennis colony, allowing the latter only one game in two sets. This achievement in itself, without the fame of Garland's previous feats on the courts, was enough to make Hayes, Burdick, et al., look on for tips on possible weak spots, as all expect the Pittsburgh boy to come through the meet to the final rounds.

Johnston Puts Out Carlstrom.

Johnson eliminated C. O. Carlstrom of the Chicago Tennis club, on whose courts the tourney is being held, after a hard fight, 6—4, 6—4. The last match of the day was the most bitterly contested. In that tussle Eduard Oelsner of the home club beat Art Hubbell South Side club, after it took Hubbell until way in the second frame to hit his stride. Scores were 6—1, 5—7, 8—6.

The final set saw both men at their best, but Oelsner won by controlling his sizzling placements, alternating his drives to different sides of the court until the south sider eventually was unable to make a safe recovery.

Veteran Hardy a Winner.

Sam Hardy, new national clay court champion, advanced a round by beating J. F. Day, Sherwood club veteran. Ralph Burdick of the present western and state doubles title team, had a vigorous fight from young Luke Williams, Hill school prep star, who recently won the city junior championship. Summaries:

MEN'S SINGLES.

First round—Charles Garland, Pittsburgh, defeated Glenn Morris, 6—0, 6—1; R. A. Johnson, Parkersburg, W. Va., defeated C. O. Carlstrom, 6—4, 6—4; M. G. Ketchum defeated L. B. Riegel, Peoria, Ill., 6—3, 6—1; P. C. Ward defeated T. Snyder, Moweaqua, Ill., 6—1, 6—2; B. B. Adams defeated H. C. Yeager, 6—3, 6—2; Eduard Oelsner defeated Irwin Marx, 6—0, 6—0; Harold Ingersoll defeated Wilbur Jackson, 6—0, 6—1; H. Baeder defeated B. Littman, 6—3, 6—4; M. C. Gormely won by default from C. Cole; M. Smithers won by default from Frank Winans; W. S. Miller defeated Harry S. Knox, 6—2, 6—1; J. R. Hatteldedt defeated F. H. Gill, 6—1, 6—3; A. Ries won by default from W. Wilkens; J. A. Farley won by default from L. J. Washburn.

Second round—Sam Hardy defeated J. F. Day, 6—3, 6—2; Walter Hayes defeated Otis Chatfield-Taylor, Lake Forest, Ill., 6—2, 6—3; Allen Wylie defeated F. S. Weadley, 6—2, 7—5; Ralph H. Burdick defeated L. B. Williams, Hill school, 6—1, 7—5; E. Oelsner defeated A. P. Hubbell, 6—1, 5—7, 8—6.

Injured in Auto Accident, Tom Jones' Wife May Die

Macomb, Ill., July 30.—Mrs. Tom Jones, wife of the former manager of Jess Willard, was probably fatally injured today at Birmingham, when she was run over by an automobile. While driving with a party in the country she parked on an incline, neglecting to use her emergency brake. The car backed down the incline and Mrs. Jones was in some manner thrown beneath the wheels, which passed directly over her chest.

Laun, Ex-Grid Captain, Back at Iowa in Fall

Iowa City, Ia., July 30.—[Special.]—Coach Howard Jones of Iowa university's football team has been informed that former Capt. Charles Laun, one of the stellar punters of the Big Nine, will return to school in September. Laun is eligible. It was announced recently that he had enlisted in the navy.

Lee to Coach Penn College.

Oskaloosa, Ia., July 30.—[Special.]—Coach J. L. (Biffy) Lee, former Notre Dame football and baseball star, who served as athletic director for Penn college during the years 1915 and 1916, today signed as Penn football coach for the coming year. He takes the place of Coach Floyd E. Thomas, resigned, who is attending the officers' training camp at Fort Snelling. Coach Lee had a place on Notre Dame's coaching staff last fall.

In the Wake of the News

By RING W. LARDNER

AN OPEN LETTER.

FROM ME TO THE MAYOR.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Dear Sir: I suppose you will be surprised at receiving a letter from me, but I just happened to run into your old pal George Washington and he gave me your address and I hope you won't

think I am presuming too much on our short acquaintance and I wouldn't bother you with this only there was something I wanted to ask you and if you feel that it is too much trouble, why never mind answering and I won't be offended, but still I would like very much to have a personal letter from you to show my friends and I thought as long as you wrote to Floyd Gibbons, you might find time to write to me because I would appreciate it very much and it would do me more good than Floyd Gibbons, because he is over there in France and before he gets back to where he can show your letter to his friends, it will be old stuff whereas I am right here and if you wrote to me I could show the letter to my friends in Chicago and it would help me a whole lot not only socially but in a business way.

What I wanted to ask you was this: You see I lived in Riverside a few years and that is in Cook County but is a separate town from Chicago and they have their own city officials, so when I went out of town to Niles or New York or somewhere and people would ask me where I lived, I could say I lived in Riverside and they would look at me enviously. But our house kept getting smaller and smaller and finally we had to move and we went out of the state for the summer, but on account of the place where I work at being in Chicago, we will have to live in Chicago this coming fall and winter and when I go away to different towns and people ask me where am I living, I will have to tell the truth and then they will look at me kind of funny and then they will ask me if you are still the mayor. So I wish you would tell me if you are going to keep on being the mayor and how long or what are your intentions and I can make my plans accordingly and at least be able to give them a definite answer to the question.

I have heard some gossip that you were thinking about moving to Washington on account of it being named after George, and if you are, of course that would settle the whole difficulty.

Don't bother to answer unless you feel like it, but it would be doing me a big favor. I didn't vote for you (I was living in Riverside at the time you ran) but I know some people that did.

We have been having a dandy time since the weather warmed up, bathing, fishing, playing tennis, golf, and etc.

and taking pictures, and I wish you could of been along.

No more for this time.

Lovingly,

R. W. L.

Woods and Waters

By Larry St. John

VOX POP ON LUMBRICUS.

CHICAGO.—[To the Editor.]—Now that the mouse question is settled and this Andy Gump person is shown the error of being so cruel as to use live mice for bait, let me say something good about the old reliable lumbricus terrestis commonly known to us lowbrows as the angle worm—the "worm" of small boys and gentlemen of recent Teutonic extraction.

I believe that it was Walton who expressed the opinion that the angle worm was created especially for fish and fishermen. Be that as it may, we must hand it to "Old Wriggles" when it comes to being an all around bait.

* *

We once heard you state that you were inclined to look with suspicion on most of the big trout taken early in the season by self-admitted fly fishing purists, which is a suspicion shared by most "been there" trout fishermen. Anyway, it can safely be said that 99 per cent of all trout weighing more than a pound and a half are caught on worms.

As a bass bait the worm is greatly underestimated. A worm fished in the eddies of a stream or at the dropoff in a lake is more likely to connect with a big bass than will a minnow or any other lure. Trolled with a long line and no sinker—better if a six foot gut leader is used—many lunkers are taken from Lake Geneva when the casters and minnow fishermen are failing to produce.

Even that supposed-to-be minnow eating fish, the walleye, cannot and will not pass up a big bunch of worms. At Saugatuck, in the Kalamazoo river, walleyes are taken by the boat load with angle worms—they produce ten to one compared with the minnow, the recognized walleye lure.

Any fisherman who was ever a boy need not be told that bullheads, sunfish, perch, and all the so-called "pan fish" prefer the common worm to anything you can offer them. Long may he wriggle.

W. R. COLEMAN.

SHOTS ON THE LINKS

By JOE DAVIS

THE Olympia Fields Country club tomorrow will raise its initiation fee from $150 to $300 so prospective members have twenty-four hours to make a decision. The club now has 500 charter and 100 regular members. One eighteen hole course has been played over for some time and another nine holes of one of the other two courses will be ready for play shortly. A boosters dinner is carded for Saturday night.

* *

Entries for the Chicago championship can be sent to Patrick M. McCann at 1556 East Sixty-third street, the number previously announced being incorrect.

* *

On Sunday morning the Marquette park golf team will play the Garfield park team, four men playing at each park. The Marquette team will be composed of G. Nelson, R. Martin, M. Deming, Bird, G. West, R. Bowker, W. Bone, and Hartman. The Garfield eight will consist of W. Rautenbusch, M. Kelly, H. F. Rose, W. J. Courtney, A. R. Kennedy, D. Wright, T. McNamara, and Dwyer.

TENNIS CHAMP JOINS THE NAVY

New York, July 30.—William M. Johnston of San Francisco, national doubles tennis champion, has received a commission as ensign in the naval militia of California. He left today for the Pacific coast, after withdrawing from several tournaments scheduled in this vicinity.

With Johnston in the navy the United States National Lawn Tennis association announced every American of the first ten ranking players of the country now is in some branch of the government service except R. Lindley Murray, who is manager of a chemical plant whose product is important for war purposes.

Title to Century Club Crew.

St. Louis, Mo., July 30.—Century Boat club crew No. 1 won the midwestern four oared rowing championship on the Mississippi, taking the mile and a quarter course upstream in 10:07. Mound City finished second, a length behind the winners. Only five shells, all representing St. Louis clubs, competed.

GREB HANDS OUT REAL TRIMMING TO JACK DILLON

Wins All but One Round in Ten Rounder in Ring at Pittsburgh.

"Tribune" Decisions

Decisions of "Tribune" fight representatives are:

At Pittsburgh—Harry Greb beat Jack Dillon [10].

At Philadelphia—Wally Nelson and Jack Doyle fought a draw [6].

At New Orleans—Pal Moran won a decision from Johnny Lustig [15].

At Cincinnati—Ernest Price stopped Dick O'Brien [2]; Young Brown knocked out Nip Nowell [1]; Young Celmar knocked out Marty Reese [3].

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 30.—[Special.]—Harry Greb of this city, who recently claimed the world's middleweight championship and posted a $1,000 forfeit to back up his pretensions, handed out a tasty trimming to Jack Dillon of Indianapolis in a ten round bout before 8,000 spectators at the National league baseball park tonight.

Greb took every round but the fourth, which was even. In the seventh and tenth he had Dillon in a bad way. Dillon never had a chance with the local bearcat, who now has eliminated Jeff Smith, K. O. Brown, K. O. Brennan, Young Ahearn, Champion Al McCoy, Zulu Kid, Buck Crouse, and other worthies in his climb toward the top of the heap.

Negotiations are under way for a Mike Gibbons-Greb bout here Labor day. The two men fought six rounds at Philadelphia last February, with Gibbons having a shade at the finish.

HARVARD 'FRESH' ELEVEN TO PLAY

Cambridge, Mass., July 30.—Although the Harvard varsity football schedule for the coming season has been canceled, the freshman team will play as usual. Officials of the Harvard Athletic association expect there will be a greater interest in the freshman games and that most of them will be played in the stadium, instead of away from home, as has been the custom in past years.

Winners in A. A. U. Meet to Get Fare to St. Louis

New York, July 30.—The championship committee of the Metropolitan association of the Amateur Athletic union has decided to hold championship games instead of a patriotic demonstration at Celtic park on Aug. 25. The winners will be rewarded with medals and in addition will be presented with round trip railroad tickets to St. Louis, where they will represent the east in the national championship games to be held Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 and 3.

Pitcher Miles Main Hurt.

St. Paul, Minn., July 30.—Miles Main, Louisville pitcher, strained a tendon in his pitching arm in a collision at first base in the first game Sunday and probably will be out of the game some time.

Girls' Title Swim Aug. 18.

Oakland, Cal., July 30.—The one mile girls' national swimming championship swim will be held here Aug. 18.

Exhaust Echoes

By SHEPPARD BUTLER

ILLINOIS motorists who have encountered more or less expensive difficulties when touring into Canada will find their path much easier after Jan. 1, 1918. In the grist of laws passed at the last session of the state legislature there is one providing what automobile folk term "reciprocity" with Canada—i. e., the recognition, in Illinois, of licenses issued by the various Canadian provinces on the same basis as licenses of other states.

Nineteen states have had such an agreement with Canada for several years, but Illinois has lagged behind. Inasmuch as there seems to have been no particular reason for this the results have, at times, been decidedly annoying.

* *

"Last year," said Attorney A. C. Fordham yesterday, "one of our members in the Chicago Automobile club made a trip through Canada and reported that he was charged a $35 license fee for the privilege of driving from Windsor (just across from Detroit) to Niagara Falls. The matter was referred to the club's legislation committee, of which I am chairman, and we found that in order to remedy this situation it would be necessary to change our motor laws so that we might establish reciprocal relations with Canada.

"I drafted a bill covering this point, which was finally merged in another bill covering most of the good points in the various bills then pending and provided that licenses issued by the various provinces of Canada should be recognized in Illinois. As passed by the legislature, the law goes into effect next year and I am assured by the highway commission of the province of Ontario that immediately our law goes into effect they will pass a resolution allowing motorists holding Illinois licenses the same privileges in the province of Ontario."

* *

Automobile thieves will do well to give a wide berth to Lincoln, Ill. Down there they have organized the Anti-Automobile Thief association, composed of twelve men, each of whom owns a powerful motor car with which he has agreed to respond at a moment's notice to trail evildoers, somewhat in the manner of the posses of western tradition and their man hunts for horse thieves.

The motor vigilantes will work like this: When a report is received of a stolen car each man will start out on one of twelve roads allotted to him and will drive 100 miles or more, if necessary, seeking clews concerning the missing car and thief. Any report concerning the route of the stolen car will be telephoned to the sheriff and that officer will advise all the other drivers who are on the trail to close in toward the direction taken by the driver of the stolen car. Under these circumstances, they think, no fugitive will stand any very favorable chance of getting away.

Pugilistic Pointers

By Ray Pearsall

Kid Howard, among other things manages Ever Hammer, the local Swede lightweight. Hammer hasn't been doing much of late and Howard has been trying to land some matches for him, the result being that Hammer is pretty sure to get a bout with Champion Benny Leonard either in New York or Philadelphia. Billy Gibson, manager of Leonard, yesterday wrote Howard to come to Gotham to discuss the terms of such a match, and the Kid will leave on Saturday or Sunday.

Spike Kelly may go to St. Paul to engage Mike O'Dowd in combat on Labor day. If this match isn't closed by Spike's manager he will meet Ted Lewis in a bout in an Ohio city on Labor day.

HIGH HEELS PUT CORNS ON TOES

Tells women how to dry up a corn so it lifts out without pain.

Modern high-heeled footwear bunches the toes and produces corns, and most of the thousands of hospital cases of infection and lockjaw are the result of woman's suicidal habit of trying to cut away these painful pests.

For little cost there can be obtained at any pharmacy a tiny bottle of freezone, which is sufficient to rid one's foot of every hard or soft corn or callus without the slightest danger or inconvenience.

A few drops applied directly upon the tender, aching corn stops the soreness and shortly the entire corn, root and all, lifts right out. It dries the moment it is applied, and thereafter never shrivels up and comes out without even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin. Cut this out and try it if your corns bother you.

Genuine freezone bears the name, Edward Wesley Co., Cincinnati, O.—Adv.

Even if you insist on smoking a heavy cigar after luncheon or dinner, follow it with mellow, fragrant IN-B-TWEEN, and you'll feel lots better. Long Havana Filler. Hand Made.

WITH LINKS AND BUTTONS IS IN EACH 6 FOR 50c

Lion Collars

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

One Dime!

ANONA

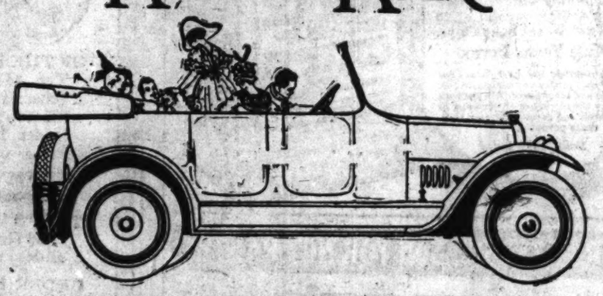
Green Chile Cheese is cheaper than butter

Advertise in The Tribune.

Protect Baby's Skin With Cuticura Soap

If mothers would only use Cuticura Soap and Ointment for every-day toilet and nursery purposes how much suffering might be avoided by preventing little skin and scalp troubles becoming serious. Cuticura Soap is so pure, sweet and cleansing and Cuticura Ointment so soothing and healing, that it is a pity not to use them all the time. Give baby a hot bath with Cuticura Soap, dry and apply Cuticura Ointment to any rashes, irritations, chafing, etc. Instant relief usually follows and baby falls into a refreshing sleep. For sample each free by return mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 13G, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.

KISSELKAR



THERE is no other car of equal looks, performance, mechanical perfection and superior construction. Let us show you its Hundred Quality Features. Standard Touring $1295, *Double Six* $2250 at factory.

The ALL-YEAR *Car*

In appearance and utility there is nothing lacking in your ALL-YEAR Car. The ALL-YEAR Top is *built-in*, not on, affording as comfortable motoring in disagreeable weather as in perfect weather. $1735 to $2650 at factory. Early delivery if ordered now.

The KisselKar HARRY P. BRANSTETTER

Wabash Ave. at Twenty-sixth St., TELEPHONE CALUMET 5713, Chicago, Ill.

LAST YEAR *at the* NATIONAL TOURNAMENT

The concern controlling tobacco sales at the championship tournament at Forest Hills last fall states that the sale of Fatimas exceeded that of any other cigarette.

So at tennis, just as at the golf clubs and baseball games—Fatimas are a favorite.

—For the delicate relish of their finely balanced Turkish Blend

—For the comfort this blend gives to throat and tongue

—For the keen, alert feeling a man retains, even after smoking more often than usual

Fatimas are a sensible cigarette. Try them and see for yourself.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

20 for 15¢

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

SOX HOLD LEAD BY LONE GAME AFTER DEFEAT

Boston Victory, 3-1, Puts It on Heels of Rowlands.

BY I. E. SANBORN.

Boston, Mass., July 30.—[Special.]—Claude Williams, who once had something on the Red Sox, handed them two runs in the opening inning of this "crucial" series, and that was all they needed to cop today's game and reduce Chicago's lead to decimal fractions. Final score, 3 to 1.

The Rowlands fought desperately in spite of the heat to overcome this generosity on Williams' part, but without avail. They hit Babe Ruth hard, but seldom safely, and could improve only one of the chances they had to score.

Dave Danforth, who relieved the wild Williams in the second, was tagged for one run with the aid of a spell of wild chucking behind him, then settled and hurled an airtight game with nothing depending on him.

Battle Draws 11,000 Fans.

The mercury registered over 100 on the street level and several times that in the sunken bowl on which the athletes worked at Fenway park, but the only player who was knocked out by the heat was Catcher Agnew, and he came back after a brief delay. The support given Ruth was sensational and brought the sweltering crowd of 11,000 rooters to their feet at least once an inning. Twice Goat Lewis climbed the steep hill back of left field and caught drives which nearly hit the fence, robbing Felsch and Weaver of deserved honors.

Joe Jackson watched Lewis perform, then in the eighth went the local goat one better by propelling himself up the incline far enough to spear a drive from Barry with one hand, which so surprised everybody that it was an easy double play.

Double Plays Check Rowlands.

Twice the Red Hose pulled infield double plays on the visitors, but these probably would not have come off if the Rowlands had not had to play for two runs instead of one all the way.

Williams started by slipping a pass to Walsh and it proved fatal. Barry sacrificed and Gainer hit a fly that landed on the left field incline, which Jackson had not then learned to climb. It was good for two bases and scored Walsh. Gardner flied. Hooper hit sharply to Williams, who knocked it down, then threw wildly to first base, letting Harry get to second and Gainer home. Scott popped.

Jackson Scores in Second.

The White Sox came back with one in their second, when Jackson whaled a fly over right center for three bases and came home on Felsch's fly up the left field hill. Barry stole a hit from Gandil, but Risberg and Schalk singled, only to have them wasted when McMullin rolled out for Williams.

Agnew opened on Danforth in the home half with a single. Ruth sacrificed and Walsh singled. J. Collins winged the ball home wide of the plate, but Agnew stopped halfway home and turned back to third. Schalk relayed wildly to Weaver and lost the out, letting Walsh to second. Barry's long fly scored Agnew.

Wreckers Do No Wrecking.

The Red Sox did not get another man to second base and only one of the White Sox went that far during the rest of the game. Weaver gave the visitors a chance in the ninth by working Ruth for a pass and sneaking to second after getting caught off first by Ruth because Gainer dropped the throw. Rowland's famous wrecking crew was up, but there was no wreck. E. Collins popped out, Jackson struck out, and Felsch flied.

A. A. Drops Player Limit to Offset the War Draft

Because of the danger of losing star players drafted for military service President Hickey of the Americain association announced yesterday that the player limit had been abolished. The clubs will be permitted to carry as many players as they wish. Heretofore they were restricted to fifteen.

Hickey explained several players are certain to be lost in the draft, and to prevent the clubs from being seriously weakened new players may be signed at once so as to give the managers an opportunity to try them out.

There is plenty of material available, Hickey said, from the smaller leagues that have disbanded.

The Standing

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
CHICAGO	61	36	.629	New York	48	45	.516
Boston	58	35	.624	Washington	40	55	.421
Detroit	51	45	.531	Phila'phia	34	56	.378
Cleveland	52	47	.525	St. Louis	36	61	.371

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Boston, 3; Chicago, 1.
Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 1.
New York, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Detroit, 16; Washington, 1.

GAMES TODAY.

Chicago at Boston. Detroit at Wash'gton.
St. Louis at N. York. Cleveland at Phila.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
New York	55	30	.647	CHICAGO	47	48	.495
St. Louis	51	42	.548	Brooklyn	43	46	.483
Cincinnati	54	46	.540	Boston	37	51	.420
Phila'phia	45	39	.536	Pittsburgh	31	61	.337

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Chicago, 3; Boston, 1.
Brooklyn, 7; Cincinnati, 3.
Pittsburgh, 4; New York, 3.
Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 2.

GAMES TODAY.

Boston at Chgo. [2]. Phila. at St. Louis.
N. York at Pittsb'gh. Brooklyn at Cinc'nati.

Sox vs. Boston

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	H	TB	BB	SH	SB	P	A	E
J. Collins, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Weaver, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
E. Collins, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
Jackson, lf	4	1	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Felsch, cf	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0
Gandil, 1b	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	11	1	0
Risberg, ss	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Schalk, c	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
Williams, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Danforth, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	*28	1	4	6	3	1	0	24	8	2

*McMullin batted for Williams in second.

BOSTON.

	AB	R	H	TB	BB	SH	SB	P	A	E
Walsh, cf	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Barry, 2b	2	0	2	2	0	1	0	3	5	1
Gainer, 1b	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	11	0	1
Gardner, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0
Hooper, rf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lewis, lf	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	0	0
Scott, ss	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0
Agnew, c	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	4	1	0
Ruth, p	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	0
Totals	26	3	8	9	2	3	0	27	15	2

Chicago ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Boston ....2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 *—3

Two base hit—Gainer. Three base hit—Jackson. Struck out—Ruth, 4; Danforth, 1. Bases on balls—Williams, 1; Danforth, 1; Ruth, 3. Double plays—Scott-Barry-Gainer; E. Collins-Risberg-Gandil; Gardner-Barry-Gainer; Jackson-E. Collins. Hits—Williams, 3 in 1 inning. Time—1:55. Umpires—Dinneen and O'Loughlin.

Cubs vs. Braves

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	H	TB	BB	SH	SB	P	A	E
Wolter, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Mann, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Doyle, 2b	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	2	3	0
Merkle, 1b	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	7	0	0
Williams, cf	3	1	2	2	1	0	0	5	0	0
Zeider, 3b	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0
Wortman, ss	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
Wilson, c	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0
Demaree, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	27	3	5	5	4	0	0	27	10	0

BOSTON.

	AB	R	H	TB	BB	SH	SB	P	A	E
Maranville, ss	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	5	1
Powell, cf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rehg, rf	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Kelly, lf	4	0	2	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Konetchy, 1b	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0
Smith, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
Rawlings, 2b	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0
Tragesser, c	3	0	2	3	0	0	0	5	2	0
Allen, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ragan, p	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Barnes, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	*32	1	9	11	0	0	0	24	12	1

*Bailey grounded out for Ragan in eighth.

Chicago ....0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 *—3
Boston ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Two base hits—Tragesser, Kelly. Struck out—Demaree, 2; Ragan, 3; Barnes, 1. Bases on balls—Allen, 3; Ragan, 1. Double plays—Doyle-Merkle. Hits—Allen, none in 1 inning and part of second. Wild pitch—Demaree, 2. Time—1:30. Umpires—Rigler and Bransfield.

Macks Send for Bacon.

Chattanooga, Teinn., July 30.—Eddie Bacon, Chattanooga pitcher and utility player, has been sold to the Philadelphia Americans.

GENEROUS BRAVES MAKE GIFT OF GAME TO OUR CUBS, 3 TO 1

BY JAMES CRUSINBERRY.

Boston's one time Braves compelled the Cubs to accept a victory in the first game of the series at Weeghman park. The score was 3 to 1 and two of the Cubs' tallies were handed out freely. Our Al Demaree held the visitors down all the way so those three runs were plenty.

It was quite a combat for the Cubs and Braves to stage on the hottest day of the year, especially when the Cubs are battling to hold on to fifth place and the Braves seem content to rest peacefully in the stall next to the bottom. At times they displayed a spirit that would have been commendable in teams fighting for the pennant.

Demaree was tapped quite often, but was superb in the tight places and prevented the Braves from becoming too warlike. All told, they made nine blows off him, but weren't able to get a runner across the pan until the ninth inning after two men were out. The cartoonist hurler seemed to like the excessive heat and his curve ball was bending beautifully, while his control was of the very best.

Three Braves Hurlers Appear.

He was opposed by Frank Allen, Don Carlos Patrick Ragan, and Jess Barnes. Allen began, but became so wild in the second inning that he was yanked when it appeared that he intended to make a parade of the ball game. He began passing everybody who stepped up to the plate, and Don Carlos was hurried from the bench to the bull pen, where he heaved the ball a half dozen times and then came post haste to the slab. Don Carlos was a good pitcher except in the third, when the Cubs poled three successive singles off him. In the eighth he gave way to a pinch hitter who came up and slapped into a double play, and then Barnes finished the fight.

It was a rather tame ball game for the small crowd, most of whom took more interest in the presence of Big Ed Walsh on the coaching lines than in the stunts of the players. Big Ed can coach just as handsomely for the Braves as he ever did for the White Sox. The only difference in his appearance seemed to be that his uniform fitted him more tightly or more nearly tight.

Kids Win in Round Two.

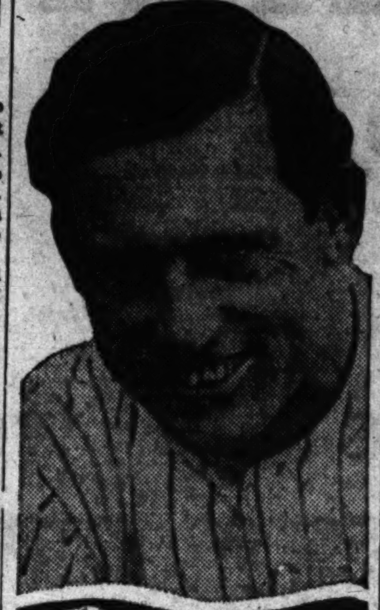
In the second inning the Cubs took two runs because they couldn't help it. Merkle was leadoff man and walked. So did Williams and Zeider, filling the bases and causing Manager Stallings to yank Allen and send Ragan to the mound. Wortman then slapped one to Maranville, who saw a double play in sight, but in his eagerness he fumbled the ball and all were safe, one run counting. Ragan then walked Wilson, forcing another man to score. After that Ragan refused to walk any more persons, so the Cubs didn't get any more runs.

Cubs Score Another.

In the next round Doyle, Merkle, and Williams all hit safely in succession, and the latter's blow drove the first man home for the other Cub tally, but the fuss was stopped short right there, and from then to the finish the Cubs didn't even threaten. In the ninth, after two were killed, Rehg's single and Kelly's two bagger produced the lone Boston tally.

"WALSH DAY"

"Big Moose," as a Boston Brave, Will Pitch Against Cubs Tomorrow.



It was announced yesterday that tomorrow will be Ed Walsh day at Weeghman park. Manager Stallings declared that Big Ed would pitch the game, his first as a National leaguer. Chicago fans will know after that game whether Comiskey made a mistake in not holding on to the big star for just one more season.

League Fines Mohawks, but Their Victory Stands

Chicago league directors voted to fine the Mohawks for failing to put ten uniformed players on the field at Garden City park Sunday, but the victory of Mike Hechinger's men will stand in the percentage. Another feature of the night was the scheduling of a benefit game today at Comiskey park between Ragens and a team from the First artillery, I. N. G. Games for Sunday:

Galligans at Logan Square; Rogers Park at Normal park; Mohawks at South Chicago; Magnets at Garden City; Ragens at Joliet; Gunthers at Beloit [two games].

CITY LEAGUE.

A special meeting was decided upon to arrange a series between the three leading teams as a means of deciding the pennant winner. Waukegan has a clear lead with eight victories and no defeats, but it was a late comer on the circuit and did not play as many games as Albany Park and Hammond, tied for second place. Games for Sunday:

Jake Stahls at Cicero, Ideals at Hammond, West Ends at Waukegan, Merrimacs at Chicago Heights, Mutuals at Cragin, Romeos at Albany Park [exhibition], Roseland Eclipse and Braves at Forty-second and Chicago avenue [exhibition].

SOLDIERS WIN BALL GAME.

The Army team, consisting of members of the Second battalion of the First Illinois infantry now stationed at Lockport, Ill., defeated the Fairmont A. C. team of Joliet at Dellwood park Sunday. Score:

First infantry..0 0 3 2 0 0 0 4 *—9 17 1
Fairmont ......0 1 0 4 0 1 2 0 0—8 13 1

Batteries—Ball and Fitzpatrick; Adamson, Shepherd, and Fields.

Griff Farms College Man.

Washington, D. C., July 30.—Infielder William Murray, obtained by Washington from Brown university, has been sent to Toronto for the remainder of the season.

YANKEES' ONE SPURT IN THE THIRD ROUND BEATS BROWNS, 3-2

New York, July 30.—New York won the opening game of its series from St. Louis, 3 to 2, scoring three runs in the third on Bauman's single, a walk to Peckinpaugh, Pipp's triple, and a double by Baker. Shotton and Sisler hit home runs for St. Louis in the first inning. Score:

St. Louis	AB	R	H	E	New York	AB	R	H	E
Shotton, lf	4	1	2	0	High, lf	3	0	1	0
Austin, 3b	4	0	0	0	Bauman, 2b	4	1	1	0
Sisler, 1b	4	1	2	0	Peck, ss	1	1	1	1
Sloan, rf	4	0	2	1	Pipp, 1b	3	1	1	0
Magee, 2b	4	0	0	0	Baker, 3b	4	0	1	0
Jacob'n, cf	4	0	1	0	Marsans, cf	4	0	0	0
Severeid, c	3	0	0	0	Miller, rf	4	0	0	0
Lavan, ss	3	0	0	0	Nunam'r, c	3	0	1	0
Sothoron, p	1	0	0	0	Fisher, p	3	0	0	0
Martin, p	0	0	0	0					
Totals	*32	2	7	1	Totals	29	3	6	1

*Rumler batted for Sothoron in eighth.

St. Louis........2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
New York........0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 *—3

Two base hit—Baker. Three base hit—Pipp. Home runs—Shotton, Sisler. Stolen base—Sloan. Bases on balls—Fisher, 1; Sothoron, 4. Hits—Sothoron, 6 in 7 innings. Struck out—Fisher, 2; Sothoron, 1. Umpires—Evans and Moriarity.

TIGERS, 16; SENATORS, 4.

Washington, D. C., July 30.—Detroit hammered a quartet of Washington pitchers for twenty-one hits and won, 16 to 4. Cobb, Vitt, and Veach each got five hits. Cobb made five runs in six times at bat. Score:

Detroit	AB	R	H	E	Wash'ton	AB	R	H	E
Bush, ss	3	2	1	1	Judge, 1b	5	1	3	0
Dyer, ss	1	1	1	0	Foster, 2b	5	0	1	0
Vitt, 3b	6	4	5	0	Milan, cf	4	0	0	1
Cobb, cf	6	5	5	0	Rice, rf	5	1	3	1
Veach, lf	5	3	5	0	McBride, ss	3	0	0	2
Heilman, 1b	5	0	2	1	Leonard, 3b	5	1	1	0
Harper, rf	4	0	2	0	Menosky, lf	4	0	2	0
Young, 2b	5	0	0	1	Henry, c	2	0	0	0
Stanage, c	5	1	0	0	Ainsmith, c	2	0	1	0
Yelle, c	0	0	0	0	H. Harper, p	1	0	0	0
Coleleskie, p	3	0	0	0	Shaw, p	1	1	1	0
Cun'ham, p	2	0	0	0	*Johnson	1	0	0	0
					Dumont, p	0	0	0	0
					Gharrity, c	1	0	0	1
					Craft, p	0	0	0	0
Totals	45	16	21	3	Totals	39	4	12	5

*Batted for Shaw in sixth.

Detroit ....0 0 2 0 3 3 5 0 3—16
Washington ....0 1 0 1 2 0 0 0 0—4

Two base hits—Leonard, Cobb, Judge. Three base hits—Cobb, Heilman, Judge. Stolen bases—Cobb, Veach, Milan. Bases on balls—Harper, 2; Shaw, 3; Cunningham, 2. Hits—Coveleskie, 7 in 4 innings; Harper, 9 in 4 innings; Shaw, 4 in 2 innings; Dumont, 4 in 2 innings. Struck out—Harper, 2; Coveleskie, 2; Shaw, 2; Dumont, 1. Umpires—Connolly and Hildbrand.

INDIANS, 6; MACKS, 1.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 30.—Bagby kept the Mack hits well scattered and Cleveland won, 6 to 1. Jamieson and Roth each made three singles and a double in five times up, while Speaker and Bates each made three hits. Score:

Cleveland	AB	R	H	E	Philadel'a	AB	R	H	E
Graney, lf	4	2	1	0	Jamieson, rf	5	0	4	2
Chap'n, ss	3	1	0	0	Strunk, cf	4	0	1	0
Speaker, cf	5	1	3	0	Bodie, lf	4	1	2	0
Roth, rf	5	1	4	0	Bates, 3b	4	0	3	0
Harris, 1b	5	0	2	0	McInnis, 1b	2	0	1	0
Turner, 2b	4	1	2	0	Schang, c	4	0	0	0
Evans, 3b	2	0	0	0	Dugan, ss	3	0	0	1
Billings, c	3	0	0	1	Lawry, 2b	0	0	0	0
Bagby, p	4	0	1	0	Gro'r, 2b-ss	3	0	0	1
					Myers, p	3	0	1	0
					R. Joh'n, p	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	6	14	1	Totals	*35	1	11	4

*W. Johnson batted for Dugan in eighth and Witt batted for Grover, and Griffin for R. Johnson in ninth.

Cleveland ....2 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2—6
Philadelphia .....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two base hits—Graney, Roth, Speaker, Bodie, Jamieson. Three base hit—Chapman. Stolen bases—Speaker, Bates. Bases on balls—Bagby, 3; Myers, 2. Hits—Myers, 13 in 8 innings. Struck out—Bagby, 4; Myers, 2. Umpires—McCormick, Nallin, and Owen.

Fort Dearborns Win by Forfeit.

Officials of the Bankers' league awarded the Fort Dearborn National bank team the two games scheduled with Straus & Co. for Saturday. The Straus nine failed to put in an appearance.

Notes

Boston, Mass., July 30.—[Special.]—Three more games here.

Manager Barry batted 1,000 with two sacrifices and a pair of singles.

The fans were not too hot to boo the White Sox at every opportunity, paying particular attention to Weaver.

Report that Eddie Collins had enlisted as a marine at the local navy yard was based on nothing but an east wind.

It didn't take long to slough off that five game lead the White Sox had last Wednesday night.

The Rowlands have their backs to the wall and will have to win tomorrow or give up their first line trenches to the Barrys.

Chicago should have the advantage in the remaining games. Barry used his best bet on the slab today, while Rowland used second string pitchers.

The official scorer robbed Ruth of a base hit in the seventh. Babe pulled one at Gandil so hard it handcuffed our first baseman, but it was called an error.

Mounted cops were on hand in the passageway near the stand occupied by the local gamblers, ready to quell anything the tinhorn sports tried to start. But there was no occasion for trouble, as the Red Sox led all the way.

Notes

Cubs and Braves will play a double header today, starting at 1:30 p. m.

Joe Tinker was present at the game, as his Columbus crowd was passing through town and had on open date.

Since the Braves have demonstrated there is no pennant stuff in them this year, Manager Stallings has quit knocking out electric light globes and other forms of raving.

One unexpected spectator at the game was Hughey Duffy, former manager of the White Sox. He said he was on a vacation. He arrived last night, had a talk with Stallings, one with Ed Walsh, one with Joe Tinker, and departed last night for Boston, which is a helva way to spend a vacation.

Before the game Ed Walsh pitched a bit to the batters in practice, but didn't cut loose with any old time spitters. He declared he is feeling in great shape and said he believed he would come back and surprise some folks.

Joe Tinker tried to sell his star pitcher, Grover Lowdermilk, to the Cubs and also approached Manager Stallings of the Braves on it, but apparently was unsuccessful in each instance. Lowdermilk has been up before as hurler for the St. Louis Nationals.

Noted Marathon Runner Enlists in U. S. Army

Paterson, N. J., July 30.—Gaston Strobino of this city, who finished third for the United states in the 1912 Olympic marathon race at Stockholm, Sweden, enlisted in the United States army today.

ERRORS BY TEXANS HAND FOSTERS GAME BY A COUNT OF 7 TO 6

American Giants won the second game of the series with the Texas Stars at Schorling's park, 7 to 6. Two wild pegs in the sixth inning by Blackman and Wesley allowed the Giants to score three runs. The third game of the series will be played today. Score:

Giants	B	H	P	A	Tex. Stars	B	H	P	A
Barber, rf	0	4	1	0	Gardiner, lf	2	1	0	0
De Moss, 2b	0	1	2	4	Bailey, 2b	2	2	3	[illegible]
Hill, cf	1	0	1	0	Wesley, 1b	1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lloyd, ss	1	1	2	3	B'kman, 3b	0	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duncan, lf	0	2	2	0	Th'pson, cf	0	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Francis, 3b	0	0	2	1	Watson, rf	1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grant, 1b	1	1	8	0	Clark, ss	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petway, c	0	1	6	1	Kenyon, c	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Johnson, p	2	0	0	2	Scott, c	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Williams, p	0	0	0	2	H'dricks, p	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	7	10	27	11	Totals	6	13	24	13

Am. Giants ....0 0 0 1 2 1 1 0 *—7
Texas Stars ....2 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—6

Errors—De Moss, Wesley, Blackman, Thompson, Kenyon. Two base hits—Barber, Grant, Gardner, Blackman, Watson, Kenyon. Struck out—Johnson, 6; Williams, 1; Hendricks, 1. Bases on balls—Johnson, 2; Hendricks, 5.

BOYS' BASEBALL LEAGUE.

The Chicago Boys' Baseball league drew for the first rounds for the competing of the Spalding cup. Twenty-four games were scheduled for the first round, with two clubs drawing bye. Games for Sunday:

Spalding Cup series—Pickering A. C. and Avondale Tigers at Sherman park; Paulist A. C. and Auburns at Hamilton park; Hooligan Hoodoos at Hamilton park; T. B. A. Juniors and Lafayette A. C. at Thirty-first and Kedzie avenue; Richmond Juniors and Desmos at Fifty-sixth avenue and Twenty-sixth; Indians and Lawndale Tigers at Douglas park; Mitchells and Laramies at Fifty-second avenue and Thirty-first; St. Stanislaus and Crescents at Humboldt park.

Hamlins and Majestic Tigers at Huron and Lawndale; Parkwyn Juniors and Parnells at Douglas park; Fitzgerald Colts and Warren Parks at Sixtieth avenue and Sixteenth; Hummers and McAlister A. C. at Grant park; Alchas and Blue Oaks at Douglas park; Cicero Cubs and Majestic A. C. at Grant park; Rex Speed Boys and Delmars at Kostner and Division street; Addison Speed Boys and St. Hyacinths at Crawford and Diversey avenue; Prima Juniors and Rosengren Colts at Forty-sixth avenue and Fullerton [10 a. m.].

Albany A. A. and Hamlin Dodgers at Barry and Robey; Triangles and National Juniors at Winnemac and Robey; Murley Juniors and St. Hyacinths at Crawford and Diversey; Rex Tigers and Neolas at Monticello and Grand; Corpauls and Rohres Speed Boys at Winnemac and Robey; Logan A. C. and St. Venceslaus at Monticello and Roscoe; White Eagles and Rialto Theaters at Springfield and Cortland; Junior Park Commissioners and Shamrocks, bye.

INTERCITY ASSOCIATION.

At the Intercity Baseball association weekly meeting Rube Foster booked the Shaw Taxis, champions of the Central league, a series of games, the first to be played on Wednesday and Thursday. Games for Sunday:

Taylors A. B. C. vs. American Giants, Oak Park Circles at Elgin, Chicago Giants at Saginaw, West Chicago at Harvard, Union Giants at Kenosha, Magnets at Beloit [Saturday], Cuban Stars at Kokomo, Hartford Giants at De Paul field, Fuqua Giants vs. Aristos at Forty-eighth and Lawrence.

Ball Player Called by Draft.

Hutchinson, Kas., July 30.—Outfielder Harry Hartsell of the Hutchinson Western league team left today for his home at Norfolk, Va., where he has been called by the selective draft. His was among the first 100 names drawn.

Sunday Ball Bill in New York.

New York, July 30.—The special session of the New York state legislature, which opens this week, may be asked to pass special legislation legalizing Sunday baseball.

Jones Wins Cue Match.

In the three cushion tournament at Foley's, Jones [25] defeated Daly [22], 25 to 15. Boroff [28] and Barnes [22] tonight.

POP BOTTLES FLY AT UMPIRE BYRON ON CARDS' FIELD

Decision Angers Fans, Who Hurl "Empties"; Phils Win, 3 to 2.

St. Louis, Mo., July 30.—Taking offense when Byron called Long out on a doubtful third strike in the seventh inning of the game between St. Louis and Philadelphia, fans in the left field bleachers showered pop bottles on the field. The game was suspended for a few minutes while the field was cleared. Philadelphia won, 3 to 2. The visitors hit Doak hard in the first two innings, when they made all their runs. Score:

Philadel'a	AB	R	H	E	St. Louis	AB	R	H	E
Paskert, cf	4	0	0	0	Long, rf	3	0	0	0
Bancroft, ss	3	1	2	1	Smyth, rf	1	0	0	0
Stock, 3b	4	1	1	0	*Wallace	1	0	0	0
Cravath, rf	4	0	2	0	J. Smith, lf	4	0	0	0
Luderus, 1b	4	0	1	0	Miller, 1b	3	0	1	0
Schulte, lf	4	0	0	0	Hornsby, ss	4	1	1	0
Evers, 2b	3	0	1	0	Cruise, cf	3	0	0	0
Killifer, c	3	1	1	0	Betzel, 3b	4	0	0	0
Rixey, p	3	0	0	0	Baird, 3b	3	1	2	0
					Gonzales, c	4	0	2	0
					Doak, p	2	0	0	0
					†Paulette	1	0	0	0
					Watson, p	0	0	0	0
					‡Snyder	1	0	0	0
					Packard, p	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	3	8	1	Totals	34	2	9	1

*Batted for Smyth in ninth. †Batted for Doak in seventh. ‡Batted for Watson in eighth.

Philadelphia ....2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3
St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2

Two base hits—Stock, Evers, Gonzales. Three base hit—Hornsby. Stolen base—Bancroft. Base on balls—Rixey, 5; Doak, 1; Watson, 1. Hits—Doak, 8 in 7 innings; Packard, none in 1 inning. Struck out—Rixey, 5; Watson, 1. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.

PIRATES, 4; GIANTS, 3.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 30.—New York lost to Pittsburgh, 4 to 3. Carlson was hit hard throughout, but four double plays kept the visitors from scoring, while the Pittsburgh hits came at opportune times. Anderson's safe hit in the fourth tied the score, but his wild pitch in the last half of the same inning gave Pittsburgh its winning run. The First Pennsylvania Field artillery marched around the field before the game. Score:

New Yk.	AB	R	H	E	Pittsb'h.	AB	R	H	E
Burns, lf	3	1	2	0	Bigbee, lf	4	1	1	0
Herzog, 2b	5	0	0	0	Carey, cf	3	1	1	0
Kauff, cf	5	0	4	0	King, rf	4	0	2	0
Zim'n, 3b	5	0	2	0	Boeckel, 3b	4	1	1	0
Fletcher, ss	5	0	1	0	Wagner, 1b	3	0	1	0
Wilhoit, rf	4	2	2	0	Ward, 2b	4	1	2	0
Holke, 1b	3	0	2	0	Debus, ss	4	0	3	0
Rariden, c	3	0	1	0	Fischer, c	4	0	0	0
Tesreau, p	0	0	0	0	Carlson, p	3	0	1	0
Ander'n, p	2	0	1	0	Cooper, p	0	0	0	0
Perritt, p	0	0	0	0					
Totals	*37	3	15	0	Totals	33	4	12	0

*Robertson batted for Tesreau in the second and Lobert for Anderson in the eighth.

New York ....0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—3
Pittsburgh ....2 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 *—4

Two base hits—Burns, Boeckel, Wagner. Stolen bases—Kauff, Bigbee. Bases on balls—Anderson, 1; Carlson, 4. Hits—Tesreau, 3 in one inning; Anderson, 7 in six innings; Carlson, 14 in eight innings. Struck out—Tesreau, 1; Anderson, 2; Perritt, 1; Carlson, 2; Cooper, 1. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

ROBINS, 7; REDLEGS, 3.

Cincinnati, O., July 30.—With Marquard effective when hits meant runs, Brooklyn had little trouble defeating Cincinnati, 7 to 3. Four triples, two doubles, and two singles, coupled with three bases on balls off Marquard, netted the locals only three runs. Score:

Brooklyn	AB	R	H	E	Cinc'nati	AB	R	H	E
Olson, ss	5	1	2	0	Groh, 3b	4	0	1	0
Daubert, 1b	4	1	2	0	Kopf, ss	4	0	1	0
Myers, cf	4	1	3	0	Roush, cf	4	1	2	0
Stengel, rf	4	0	1	0	Chase, 1b	4	1	1	0
Johnston, lf	4	1	1	0	Griffith, rf	4	1	3	0
Cutsh'w, 2b	4	1	2	0	Thorpe, lf	3	0	0	0
O'R'ke, 3b	4	1	1	0	Shean, 2b	3	0	0	0
Meyers, c	4	0	1	0	Wingo, c	4	0	0	0
Marquard, p	4	1	0	0	Ring, p	1	0	0	0
					*Regan	1	0	0	0
					Eller, p	1	0	0	0
					†Cueto	1	0	0	0
					Pillett, p	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	7	13	0	Totals	31	3	8	1

*Batted for Ring in third. †Batted for Eller in eighth.

Brooklyn ....0 0 3 0 0 0 0 2 2—7
Cincinnati .....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—3

Two base hits—Meyers, Wingo, Chase. Three base hits—Griffith [2], Kopf, Roush. Stolen bases—Chase, Stengel. Bases on balls—Marquard, 3; Ring, 1. Hits—Ring, 6 in 3 innings; Pillett, 4 in 3 innings. Struck out—Marquard, 3; Eller, 3. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

No games scheduled.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Toronto, 3; Buffalo, 4.
Toronto, 6; Buffalo, 6 [13 innings].
Montreal, 6; Rochester, 5.
Providence, 4; Newark, 1.
Baltimore, 3; Richmond, 1.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

Atlanta, 7; Memphis, 4.
Atlanta, 7; Memphis, 6 [5 innings].
Birmingham, 12; Little Rock, 0.
New Orleans, 4; Chattanooga, 3.
No other games.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Wichita, 7; Omaha, 3.
Hutchinson, 5; Lincoln, 2.
Joplin, 5; Des Moines, 4.
Sioux City, 11; Denver, 4.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

Marshalltown, 3; Mason City, 2.
Charles City, 13; Waterloo, 2.
Cedar Rapids, 7; Fort Dodge, 6.

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THREE INDICTED IN FIGHT ON ABORTIONISTS

Woman Is One Accused of Causing Death of Girl.

Two persons, one a woman, were indicted yesterday for murder by abortion and a third on a charge of performing an illegal operation and criminal libel. The grand jury action came as another advance in State's Attorney Hoyne's campaign against abortionists.

Mrs. Elisabeth Schade and Dr. Arthur E. Thomas were those indicted. Mrs. Schade is alleged to have performed an operation on Helen Skoza, causing her death on June 30, and Dr. Thomas is alleged to have caused the death of Frances Reighardt on June 9.

Doctor Is Indicted.

Dr. J. C. Leonard de Heukelum Fabricius Heldring, 1500 North Clark street, was indicted for performing an abortion on Selma Gersten, 4949 Cullom avenue, on Feb. 14, 1915.

The Gersten woman told the state's attorney's office that Dr. Heldring, who is a "hypnotist" as well as a physician, made her acquaintance at a dance at the Hotel La Salle two years ago. She was then 16 years of age.

He accompanied her home, she said, and subsequently called on her. She visited him in his office, she said.

Felt Hypnotic Influence.

The girl would not say that Heldring had relations with her after placing her under hypnotic influence, but she did feel this power, she said, and on several occasions the doctor hypnotized her.

The operation, she said, was performed by the doctor in his office. Later on he appeared to grow tired of her, she said, and she informed her parents of their relations.

The charge of criminal libel grew out of an alleged attempt to destroy her reputation among her friends, she charged.

KEET SUSPECTS ARE GRANTED VENUE CHANGE

Springfield, Mo., July 30.—Following a scathing denunciation of the Greene county mob and the laxity of the sheriff and his deputies in the guarding of the prisoners, Judge Derry Thurman of the Criminal court today granted a change of venue to Claude Piersol, Cletus Adams, and other suspects in the Baby Keet kidnaping case. The cases were transferred to the Marshfield county court. The trials will begin Sept. 10.

B'nai B'rith Prepares to Give War Relief

At the annual meeting of the executive committee of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, presided over by President Adolf Kraus, plans were made yesterday to participate in the work of assisting soldiers and their dependent families.

A committee of fifteen is to be appointed to mature plans for the carrying out of the work.

All the funds of the order not already otherwise appropriated are to be available for war relief.

A committee was appointed with Jacob Singer of Philadelphia as chairman to assist in the food conservation program.

Winnebago County Fair Off.

Beloit, Wis., July 30.—[Special.]—The Winnebago county fair association today announced its decision not to have a fair this fall. The ground lease on the grounds has expired and the association has not been able to purchase the grounds.

GEN. OTIS DEAD; NOTED AS LABOR FOE AND EDITOR

Owner of Los Angeles Times Dies Suddenly at Breakfast.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 30.—Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, owner of the Los Angeles Times, died at the home of his son-in-law, Harry Chandler, today.

His death was due to the bursting of a blood vessel in the heart, acording to Dr. Ferbert, attending physician. Chandler and Mrs. Chandler were with him when he died. Gen. Otis came down to breakfast apparently enjoying his usual health. Just as the maid was serving him he put out his hand and said: "Take away the tray, Lucy. I'm gone."

He died instantly.

Born in Ohio.

Gen. Otis, soldier, journalist, and life long opponent of union labor, was born near Marietta, O., Feb. 10, 1837. He enlisted as a private in the Twelfth Ohio infantry at the outbreak of the civil war and rapidly rose through various grades to that of lieutenant colonel of volunteers, being highly honored when mustered out.

In 1876 he became editor and general manager of the Los Angeles Times, where he remained until his death. At the outbreak of the Spanish war Otis was appointed brigadier general of volunteers and was sent to the Philippines. He led his brigade in the capture of Caloocan, for which gallantry he was promoted to a major generalship. He was discharged in 1899.

Begins Fight on Labor.

As owner of the Times he began a fight on unionized labor, which he carried on up to the time of his death. In 1910 during the heat of the Times' labor fight, the Times building was dynamited and more than twenty employes of the paper were killed.

John J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Structural Steel and Iron Workers, and his brother, James, were arrested in Detroit and Indianapolis and later pleaded guilty. John was sentenced to fifteen years in prison and James to life imprisonment.

In addition to his son-in-law, who is assistant general manager and treasurer of the Times, Gen. Otis is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Chandler, and Mrs. Franklin Booth of Los Angeles, and thirteen grandchildren.

Last Christmas he gave his home in Los Angeles to the public for an art gallery.

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The accommodations in the Park vary from the rugged log cabin inn and tent colonies to the luxurious hotel that might have been transplanted from any metropolitan city, and charges vary from $12.00 a week to $5.00 a day. American plan.

The new National Park is not far away. You can leave Chicago any morning via the Union Pacific at 10:45 and arrive in the Park next evening at 5:30.

Colorado Excursion Fares Now in Effect

The new Estes-Rocky Mountain National Park folder issued by the Union Pacific contains a complete topographical map of the region, showing the location of all peaks, glaciers, rivers, lakes, trails, etc. It tells where to go, what to see and what it will cost. It is invaluable in planning a trip and is useful while touring the Park, and it will be sent free upon application.

The Union Pacific operates three fast daily trains from Chicago to Colorado, and is the only line double-tracked all the way to Colorado and protected all the way by automatic safety signals.

For Rocky Mountain National Park folder and other graphically illustrated booklets and complete information, address, phone or call on

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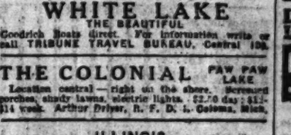

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